THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1939—VOL. XXXII, NO. 5

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hopkins Sees Busy Yule; Annenberg Wins Suit On Racing News Monopoly

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 1, 1939

Hopkins Sees Biggest Yule Trade Since 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—The best Christmas business since 1929 is predicted by Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce. He said increased pay rolls disbursed in recent months meant better-filled pocketbooks and more purchasing power, which doubtless would be reflected in Christmas sales.

Mr. Hopkins' forecast was published at the same time that his department estimated national income payments to individuals from wages, dividends, rents, and other sources at $6,200,000,000 in October, or $300,000,000 more than in October, 1938. Income payments for the first 10 months of the year were estimated at $56,990,000,000, or $2,400,000,000 more than in the same period last year.

U. S. Court Rules in Race Monopoly Suit

CHICAGO (AP)—The Bulletin Record Publishing Company, publisher of a racing information sheet, today lost its Federal court fight with M. L. Annenberg and 13 other defendants whom the Record Company charged had conspired to monopolize the dissemination of racing news.

President Sees No Electric Power Emergency

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that there was no immediate emergency in the electric power supply for the Nation and that private power companies, in planning expansion of supply, could find needed funds at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation if they failed to get the money in Wall Street.

Details: Financial Page.

Haitian President Plans Parley With Roosevelt

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—President Vincent announced today he would leave Dec. 4 for the United States for "friendly discussions with President Roosevelt on practical means of solving Haitian economic problems."

Project Head Quits as Ouster Hearings Open

VINTA, Okla. (AP)—R. V. L. Wright resigned as General Manager of the $20,000,000 Grand River Dam hydro-electric project today at the start of a hearing on ouster charges against him.

Grandi Heads Chamber of Fasces and Guilds

ROME (AP)—Count Dino Grandi, Minister of Justice, has been appointed President of the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Count Costanzo Ciano, father of the Foreign Minister.

War Summary: Finns Face Alternative

Finland, beneath a rain of Russian bombs, today faced the desperate alternative of resistance to Russian invasion or capitulation to Soviet demands for virtual control of strategic Finnish areas.

A new Finnish Cabinet was formed following the capitulation of the Cajander Government. It is headed by Risto Ryti, Governor of the Bank of Finland.

Russian warships bombed the Finnish fortress at Hangö. Finnish batteries were reported to have sunk one Soviet vessel.

President Roosevelt condemned in vigorous terms the Soviet "wanton disregard for law." Britain expressed sympathy for Finland, but indicated that the Allies could do little.

French decree rule by Premier Edouard Daladier was indefinitely extended by the Chamber of Deputies in a 318 to 175 vote of confidence.

Japan protested against the intended French-British blockade on German exports, intimating that French and British shipping in the Far East might be interfered with as retaliation. German sources called on all neutral nations to resist the blockade.

On the seas Germany claimed that U-boats and mines had destroyed a total of 194 vessels aggregating 735,768 gross tons from the beginning of the war until Nov. 28. France announced sinking a German U-boat.

On the Western Front light artillery was the only interruption of otherwise general inactivity.

Great Britain summoned men from 20 to 23 years to register on Dec. 9 for military service in the third conscription proclamation by King George VI. About 250,000 men will be affected.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, and 7.

Women Listeners Ask Ban On Romantic Radio Dramas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 1—Six hundred Westchester County members of women's clubs have registered their disapproval of radiocasts of "love dramas," labeling them "insults to intelligent women," and urging radio companies to provide more programs dealing with homemaking and child training.

The action was taken in the form of an oral vote at the last day's sessions of a two-day forum at the New Rochelle Woman's Club Nov. 28, sponsored by 40 Westchester women's organizations and Arnold Constable and Company.

The vote followed an address by Mrs. Ida Baily Allen, home economist, in which she said that out of 378 broadcasting hours each week by three major networks, only 45 minutes were devoted to problems of the home. Radio officials and program sponsors informed her, she added, that "American women are not interested in hearing about homemaking."

Mrs. Allen asked the women present if they were satisfied with the present day-time radio programs and an overwhelming chorus of "no's" rang through the auditorium.

"Why can't we have programs suited to our intelligence," and "Why is it that we have to listen to such drivel?" were typical comments by the audience. Immediately thereafter the 600 women voted to urge radio chains to broadcast fewer love dramas and provide more programs dealing with homemaking and child training.

Discussing household affairs, Mrs. Allen stressed that simple foods, simply cooked and arranged, were the mode, declaring that over-garnish was as much "out of place as the rococo style of Queen Victoria's time."

Lewis E. Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, another speaker, extolled the work of women in prison reforms, social welfare and crime prevention.

"You should work for changes in our school system," Mr. Lawes declared. "The schools do not teach children to live properly or to meet life's problems. Even in the higher institutions the education in too mechanized. Students often leave college with Phi Beta Kappa keys and nothing else."

Among other speakers at the forum were Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Sara B. Crawford, Secretary of the State of Connecticut; Judge Anna M. Kross, of the New York City Magistrates' Court, and Mrs. Virginia Lawson Skinner, Associate Editor of the Woman's Home Companion.

The World At Your Fireside
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Indiana Farmer Sets Corn Mark for 1939

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)— Purdue University officials report that Clark W. Dellinger, Clark County farmer, grew 180.1 bushels of corn on a five-acre plot for the world's highest yield of 1939.

Planners Push 6-Year Scheme Of City Budget

Mayor Tobin aided by W. P. A. research in Boston's finance to arrange 1940 costs.

By DeWitt H. John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in weeks to come, summons his department heads to discuss items for the 1940 budget, he will have more comprehensive information at hand about Boston's fiscal affairs than any of his predecessors have had. There will be a sheaf of papers on his desk filled with figures and graphs, the product of a WPA study of the City's finances for the last 20 years, which tell of growth already attained and also raise questions regarding the years ahead.

Sponsored by the City Planning Board, the enterprise may be described as representing a capital budget; which term may mean little to people until they realize that they probably operate a capital budget in their own affairs. To illustrate: a citizen spends a fairly regular amount for food, clothing, recreation, and car expense. If he designates a given amount of his income for these items, he can call that an "operating budget." The City has one of these for routine departmental expenses which, together with the school and County expenses, totals about $60,000,000 annually.

But if the citizen buys a new car, invests in a house, or buys a farm, he will be likely to consider these as "capital investments;" and he may need to amortize expenditures over a period of 2, 5, or 10 years.

Projects Considered

In looking ahead, the citizen must choose such capital investments as he needs most, and space them so that the payments will not eat up too much of his income. A scheme of the sort for the City is the object of the Planning Board, and it could be called a Six-Year Plan for Boston.

The Board is collecting lists of needed projects from all department heads, with information about estimated cost, upkeep expense and probable life.

The program will include plans for amortizing the costs, which will give Boston a blue-print for capital expenditures over the next six years, to be revised each year. It must constantly be adjusted with such factors in view as trend of population, assessed valuations, tax collections, and tax rates; for these determine how much money Boston will have for capital investment after paying its necessary operating expenses.

The Federal Government, New York City, and many other governmental units have found the idea practically indispensable. In the Boston area, the town of Winchester is applying it in plans for development. Its advantages are indicated by William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Boston Planning Board, as follows:

Debt Adjustment

1. It is a step toward a pay-as-you-go policy. It will attempt to fit capital expenditures to income, and therefore it should result in a diminishing of the City's debt as present obligations are paid off. Where new loans are needed, the plan will help in arranging payments so no single year is overloaded with debt service requirements. If the plan succeeds in lessening Boston's debt, it will to that extent lower interest charges. Debt service requirements con-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Roosevelt Condemns Soviet Aggression; Finnish Capital Ablaze With New Fires; New Cabinet Sympathetic Toward Russia

Russians carry attacks from Arctic Ocean to southernmost tip of Finland.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 1 (AP)—Finland formed a new Government tonight, dropping leaders who had been assailed by Moscow, as Russian armed forces renewed and extended their attack upon the country.

While the new Government was being formed, Russian bombing planes swooped low over the capital. They were reported to have machine-gunned civilians in the streets. Viborg (Vippuri) and other cities also were raided.

Russian attacks extended from Finland's extreme Arctic tip, where soldiers were reported dropped by parachute from war planes to seize important towns, to Finland's extreme southwestern corner, where red warships opened a blasting onslaught against the strategic port of Hangö, guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

Finnish defense batteries on the Russaroe Fortress were reported to have sent one of the attacking warships to the bottom of the Gulf, and the fortress was said to be still holding out this evening.

Risto Ryti, Governor of the Bank of Finland, formed the new Cabinet to replace the resigned Government of Aimo K. Cajander.

Both Mr. Cajander and Eljas Erkko, the Foreign Minister who directed Finland's recent policy of resistance to Russian demands, were dropped from the new Government.

Besides the elimination of Mr. Cajander and Mr. Erkko, both of whom had been bitterly attacked by the Russian Government, principal changes in the new Cabinet as shown by an official announcement tonight were:

Appointment of Vaeino Tanner, Socialist, Finance Minister in the Cajander Government and considered friendly to Russia, as Foreign Minister.

Inclusion as Minister without portfolio of Juho Paasikivi, former Premier long experienced in Russian affairs and head of the Finnish delegation which had been negotiating with Moscow over the Russian demands.

New air attacks followed expiration of an ultimatum broadcast by the Moscow radio threatening annihilation of Helsingfors unless an agreement was reached by 3 a. m. (8 p. m. Thursday, E. S. T.).

Soviet land forces occupied territory north of Lake Ladoga and farther south had advanced on the Karelian isthmus north of Leningrad. [Moscow said this advance was from 6 to nearly 10 miles.]

American People Thanked

The Red fleet had seized the Finnish island of Seiskari in the Gulf of Finland and had begun shelling Viborg Viipuri and other cities and towns on the Finnish coast.

Ten Russian bombers were reported shot down at Viborg.

The air attack was carried all the way to Abo (Turku), on Finland's west coast 250 miles from the Russian frontier, where it was reported, without confirmation that Finnish civilians were machine-gunned as they were in Helsingfors. No estimate of the day's casualties in the Capital or elsewhere was available.

Hundreds of Russian prisoners were reported captured on the Karelian Isthmus, where the Red Army was invading overland.

Helsingfors newspaper offices received reports from many sec-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Wide World

Places and Principals Involved in Tragedy

Capital, Helsingfors. (2) Risto H. Ryti, Premier in new Cabinet. (3) View of the Capital City's imposing architecture. (4) Vaeino A. Tanner, resigned Finance Minister, who becomes Foreign Minister. (5) The Finnish port of Hangö.

Official Washington is silent, but Red drive may indicate threat in Pacific area.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — The strongest statement thus far issued by the American Government in disapproval of warlike aggression today brought United States-Soviet Union relations close to the breaking point.

Yet whether relations would be actually broken was open to some doubt. A degree of realism has come into American foreign policy since the decade and a half when the Soviet regime went unrecognized, and there are those—led by Secretary of State Cordell Hull—who believe in sending all sorts of condemnatory messages to nations whose policies are disapproved but in maintaining diplomatic relations for practical purposes.

President Roosevelt and the State Department were obviously weighing carefully the next step following three that they have taken, while congressional leaders and spokesmen for public opinion clamored for severance of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia as a stroke of protest.

The American Government has already: (1) offered its good offices in settling the Russo-Finnish conflict; (2) protested against air bombardment; (3) issued—today—a stinging indictment of the Soviet aggression. In this rising sequence of indignation, an early step might be the breaking of relations, and officials are now examining that eventuality.

The President's Statement

The President's statement today, given at his regular press conference, far exceeded in forcefulness anything issued during the invasion of Poland.

"The news of the Soviet naval and military bombings within Finnish territory," the President said, "has come as a profound shock to the Government and people of the United States. Despite efforts made to solve the dispute by peaceful methods to which no reasonable objection could be offered, one power has chosen to resort to force of arms. It is tragic to see the policy of force spreading, and to realize that wanton disregard for law is still on the march. All peace-loving peoples in those nations that are still hoping for the continuance of relations throughout the world on the basis of law and order will unanimously condemn this new resort to military force as the arbiter of international differences.

"To the great misfortune of the world, the present trend to force makes insecure the independent existence of small nations in every continent and jeopardizes the rights of mankind to self-government. The people and government of Finland have a long, honorable and wholly peaceful record which has won for them the respect and warm regard of the people and government of the United States."

Emphasis on Insecurity

A significant phrase in this statement is the emphasis on the insecurity of the independence of small nations "in every continent." This lifts the Soviet aggression out of the European setting, making it applicable to the Americas and Asia.

Hjalmar J. Procope, the able Finnish Minister to the United States, has been in close touch with the American Government throughout the whole crisis. As a former President of the League of Nations Assembly and Foreign Minister of his country, as well as a representative of business interests in the United States before he entered his present mission, he is particularly well qualified to participate in the current phase involving American public opinion and national policy.

Because of Finland's dependence on foreign trade, its plight in wartime is severe. Half of Finland's exports formerly went to Great Britain, and their curtailment during the British-German war had already struck drastic blows to the small nation's economy.

Will Need Credits

Under these circumstances, if an independent Finnish Government is able to hold out at all, its greatest need will be credits. It is believed that an appeal might be made to the American Government for an advance of credits, but under the Neutrality Law such advances might be forbidden—if the President by proclamation had found war to exist.

As yet, President Roosevelt has not issued any statement on the existence of war, and Minister Procope said, leaving the White House yesterday, that "what is going on is no war, it is a ruthless attack on a peaceful nation." He said the Finnish Government had merely declared a "state of siege" to exist.

Under the circumstances, the President was not expected to invoke the Neutrality Law immedi-

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Mrs. Roosevelt Sponsors Side Of Dies Critics

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Mrs. Roosevelt's polite but nonetheless tacit duel with the Dies Committee has entered a new phase. She appeared publicly at a hearing at which her friends of the American Youth Congress urged that the Committee be abolished and demanded to know why the Committee had waited 15 months before extending an opportunity to deny a charge that they were a "Communist Front."

Mrs. Roosevelt invited seven of

(Continued on Page 20, Column 4)

Allies Blocked by War From Help for Finland

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 1—Although the Soviet invasion of Finland sheds stark light on the basic issues of the present war—throwing into uncomfortably sharp relief the increasing difficulty of distinguishing between two tyrannical systems which threaten the freedom and peace in Europe—there is no sign that the Allies intend to take any action in connection with this extension of hostilities to Northern Europe.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday expressed sympathy for the Finns, stating: "The attitude of the Finnish Government was from the outset unprovocative, though governed oy their determination to do nothing which would impair their country's sovereign status." "The British Government," he went on, "deeply regret this fresh attack upon a small independent nation," and the press and public opinion generally today echo this sympathy for Finland, and add a strong condemnation of the Soviet move.

The attitude of the English authorities however—which appears to be shared by the public as a whole—is that Britain and France cannot afford to allow themselves to be diverted from the most important and immediate task of defeating Nazi Germany.

Britain Is Lenient

Furthermore, the writer is able to state authoritatively that the British Admiralty takes a lenient view of the extension and multiplication of Soviet naval bases in the Baltic. These, it is held, constitute a potential threat only to Germany among the Great Powers. Mines and airplanes have, it is stated, turned the Baltic into a lake in which Germany and Russia alone contend for supremacy.

A leading member of the War Cabinet, questioned by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent the other day on the Government's policy in drawing a distinction between Nazi and Communist aggression, replied by paraphrasing a line credited to Lincoln: "One war at a time, please, gentlemen."

The practicality of this logic is hard to answer, but the fact remains that in the opinion of some observers, the Allies would strengthen their moral position in the war if they would—not go to war with Russia, which is impractical, not to say impossible—but at least formally denounce Soviet aggression and perhaps withdraw ambassadors or even break off diplomatic relations. There is, however, no sign of this view being shared in Government circles.

Statement in Commons

The strongest statement on the Soviet invasion of Finland was made by Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Liberal, who in the House of Commons declared, "We are all extremely shocked at what is occurring there, both because of the methods adopted and the flagrantly insincere language and arguments which are used to justify them. I think the saddest reflection of all is that the world should be in such a state at the present time that powerful nations are able to seize and destroy small nations and that there is no general comity of nations which prevents that sort of thing from taking place. It shows more than ever the neces-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Troops Parachuted From Red Planes

By the Associated Press

Kirkenes, Norway, Dec. 1

Russian troops dropped by parachutes from high bombing planes were reported to have occupied Petsamo, Finland's chief port on the Arctic Ocean, today following bombing raids which left the port and another town in flames.

The whole town of Liinahamari, in Finland's corridor to the Arctic near the Norwegian border, was in flames from repeated raids by Soviet bombing planes.

Warplanes also bombed Salmijervi, which is just across the Pasik (Pacific) River from Kirkenes, apparently trying to stop refugees from crossing the frozen river into Norway. Despite machine-gunning from low-flying airplanes, 600 refugees crossed the frontier.

The Changing World Sees Finland Changing

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World," who is at present on tour in Europe.

HELSINGFORS, Finland. Dec. 1—Soviet Russia has embarked upon the "new diplomacy"—a diplomacy which is war.

For the Soviet's invasion of Finland upon four fronts is seen here as nothing less than the result of Russia's intention to establish its virtual suzerainty over Finland.

The day-long bombing of Helsingfors occurred within 12 hours of my return from an inspection trip along the southern end of the Karelian Front—a squat neck of land drooping away from Eastern Finland till it its rounded off by Leningrad and the River Neva. The Finnish frontier cuts the Isthmus of Karelia in two within 20 miles of Linengrad on the water side.

Surveyed Both Postions

On the very edge of this border our party surveyed both Finnish and Russian positions. Not the slightest untowardness could be observed. But it could be seen plainly that the frontier was held like a front, and the Finns appeared alertly prepared.

The tour was planned by the Finnish Government for the purpose of investigating at first hand the Soviet allegations of Finnish shooting on Nov. 25. We took affidavits from the front line guards. Both officials and men talked freely and showed us the entire "log" of the week's events.

Their account revealed that all that had happened was some cross shooting within the Russian lines with a view, the Finns thought, to giving color to the allegation of Finnish firing. Today's events seem to confirm their further statement that the Russians had been putting up smoke screens as if to disguise the movements of artillery.

Peer at the "Enemy"

It is the oddest sensation to go to a front line and peer at the "enemy" after leaving a train which was going straight through to Leningrad. An overnight run from Helsingfors took us 300 miles to Viipuri (Viborg). I looked out of the window at a landscape little different from Canada and parts of rural New England in winter.

Finland is 75 per cent forest and water, and we were passing through forests of pine, spruce, and birch.

This is the source of Finland's wealth. And well it takes care of it. New saplings in the marshy clearings testify to the manner in which the prudent Finns have kept their land reforested since the day of their national birth.

A gentle but heavy snow had fallen in the night and the entire scene had a Christmas card look.

Such weather conditions are important in observations in this situation. Military movements are facilitated in winter by ice-covered lakes and packed down snow But this was not military weather. It was not even freezing, though at this time of the year it is generally two or three degrees below zero in Eastern Finland. And a four-inch snow was piling up in drifts.

Our Finnish hosts rubbed their hands with perhaps premature satisfaction when they saw the flaky snow. The Finns, unlike the Russians, are an Army on skis. I subsequently saw skis coming up to the front line in sleighsful. The men likewise were being equipped with snow-white overalls to become an invisible army.

Near our destination villages came into view. In one of them I saw a unique illustration of old and new. It was a co-operative store next to a disused Russian Church in the most opulent Byzantine style. Finland used to be one of the Grand Duchies; now it is the leading nation of co-operatives.

The inspection party detrained and military cars then took us to the front along roads cut through deep snow-covered forests. The Army was said to be quartered in those vast woods.

Monoliths Against Tanks

Every open space seemed to be protected against hostile tanks with granite blocks standing up like miniature monoliths. Even the road

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Allies Blocked by War From Help for Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

sity for building up a system after this war which will prevent anything of the kind happening again."

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Labor member, likewise condemned Russia, saying, "In our view an act of aggression has been committed by a great power against a small and democratic country, and in our view such action is indefensible." He especially regretted Soviet Russia's refusal of the United States Government's offer to mediate.

Leftist Press Condemns Action

The British press is unanimous in condemning the Soviet attack. Even the left-wing papers which hitherto have been inclined to support the Soviet are now abandoning attempts to justify Russia. Thus the Manchester Guardian says, "New Russia demonstrates the principles of her policy toward the small countries, toward rules of international law and honest dealing."

The Daily Herald declared, "This is as open and unashamed piece of aggression by a Great Power against a small one as any in the sorry story of international anarchy. Whatever the motive, there can be no defense for it which will convince any sincere Socialist. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is dead. Stalin's new imperialist Russia takes its place."

The Times of London takes the opportunity to say, "Even to those Marxist enthusiasts who have clung through all the disillusions of the past months to the faith that the U. S. S. R. in some way represents the political idealist and a hope of a juster world, the mask must now seem to be finally drawn."

Only the Communist organ, the Daily Worker, attempts to justify Moscow's move, claiming that "the war which Chamberlain has been engineering in Northern Europe through the Finnish Puppet government has opened."

Echoing the propaganda which pours uninterruptedly from Russian radio stations in all languages, the Daily Worker claims Finland is "the outer tentacle of the octopus whose vital centers are London and New York. For 20 years they have used Finland as their armed outpost and springboard to menace and prepare war against the Soviet Union."

The Daily Worker is perhaps closer to the facts when it says, "This is a class issue," but not in the sense it pretends. The Soviet invasion of Finland reaches a close kinship in the methods and motives between the two totalitarian systems of Naziism and Bolshevism, thus tending to confirm the impression of many observers here that the war is likely to assume more and more the aspect of a struggle between the two ends of the same collectivist stick on the one hand and individual liberty and democracy on the other.

Board Appointed To Sift Canada's Wheat Aid Pleas

OTTAWA (CP) — Appointment of a committee of review under chairmanship of Prof. E. C. Hope of the University of Saskatchewan, to examine applications for aid under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, has been announced by Agriculture Minister Gardiner.

Creation of this body is under regulations of the Act which aims to provide compensation for farmers with small grain yields or total crop failures. All categories for which assistance is provided will benefit this year, since 40 municipalities suffered complete crop failure.

The Provincial Governments may apply to the Federal Government for assistance to crop failure areas and assistance may be granted at the rate of $2.50 an acre to each farmer on one-half his cultivated acreage up to a maximum of $500 to one individual.

To create a fund to help pay this acreage assistance a levy of 1 per cent is made upon all wheat delivered to the elevators. This is expected to produce about $2,000,000. The balance is contributed by the Federal Treasury.

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Come for dinner, a week-end or stay for a month. Country cooking with a background of restful and natural beauty.

Rooms with Bath from $3.00

The Silvermine Tavern

1½ m. north of Merritt Pky. at Norwalk, Conn., Phone 88

Utah Mayor-Elect Plans Attempt At World Speed Mark

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—One fine day next spring the Mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah, will go out to Bonneville salt flats and try to break the world's automobile speed record for the measured mile.

Mayor-elect Ab Jenkins, to take office next Jan. 1, said here Nov. 30, he planned an effort in the spring to outdo John Cobb of London, who last summer made a record run at 368.85 miles an hour.

He was interviewed on his arrival to discuss with August Duesenberg, Indianapolis racing car designer, changes in his $26,000 speedster.

Two 1,500-horsepower 12-cylinder (Wright) airplane motors will be installed in the car, one in front and one in back.

Mr. Jenkins, who campaigned on a safety platform, was elected Mayor Nov. 7 by only 51 votes.

South Carolina Women Name G. O. P. Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The Women's Division of the South Carolina Republican Party has appointed Miss Clara Harrigal of Aiken, S. C., as chairman, according to an announcement by Mrs. Cornelia Dabney Tucker, State Publicity Chairman. Mrs. Tucker added that Mrs. John Messervy of Charleston and George Norwood of Greenville, National Committeewoman and National Committeeman, respectively, would co-operate in naming county chairmen.

The Party is contemplating inauguration of a campaign for the secret ballot in South Carolina, although no intimation was given as to when it would be started or what form it would assume.

FIELD-FRESH SPINACH

Washed! No Sand! No Kitchen Work!

1. BETTER Than Market Spinach. Birds Eye Spinach tastes better than market spinach because it's quick-frozen. Field-freshness sealed in 4 hours after picking!

2. FOOD VALUE. Ordinary spinach loses nourishment standing in the store. Birds Eye has as much vitamin content as the freshest spinach on the market.

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★ BIG 23¢ WEEK! ★

Your dealer is running a big Birds Eye 23¢ Week, starting today. Shop early, and save money! Here are 2 budget specials:

PEACHES Special . box 23¢

PEAS Special . . . box 23¢

Insist on the original BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Guaranteed to satisfy, or MONEY BACK! Copyright, 1939, General Foods Corp.

Finnish Envoy

© Harris & Ewing

H. J. Procope

The new Minister accredited to Washington is keeping in close touch with Administration during crisis.

Hosiery Union Would Arbitrate All Apex Issues

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Victorious in its appeal from a $711,932.55 damage verdict, Branch One of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers proposed Nov. 30 that the Apex Hosiery Company drop all court suits for sitdown strike damages and submit its claims to arbitration.

Apex counsel went ahead, however, with plans to carry to the Supreme Court its contention that it is entitled to damages under the anti-trust laws.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here annulled the damage verdict, returned April 3 in District Court. The jury's decision was the first returned against a union after a sitdown strike.

Isadore Katz, general counsel for the union, said:

"I have again made the offer to submit the entire situation to arbitration. This would obviate further litigation and the arbitrator's findings would be conclusive."

Mr. Katz proposed that the Apex company abandon also a damage suit against the County of Philadelphia for alleged failure to halt violence during the seven-week strike in the spring of 1937.

Houses Bought In Vancouver By Czech Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Real estate companies reported to the City Council that many of the fine old homes of Vancouver have been bought lately by wealthy refugees from central Europe, particularly from Czecho-Slovakia.

This movement from conquered European countries is paralleled by the arrival in British Columbia of many English people who have settled here and in Victoria during the last year. Anxious to live here as they have lived in England, they have purchased large homes and country estates which have been unsaleable for years.

"One of Europe's timber operators, driven out of Czecho-Slovakia, has commenced large lumbering operations at New Westminster, near Vancouver.

El Presidente Swims To an Official Visit

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The tide was low, making it impossible for the Mexican gunboat Durango to reach close in anchorage on the coast of Quintana Roo.

President Cardenas, eager to go ashore on an official visit, according to dispatches Dec. 1 from Tulum, put on his bathing suit and swam the distance.

The 60 persons in the presidential party, not to be outdone, followed suit.

Deck the House with Northwoods Greens

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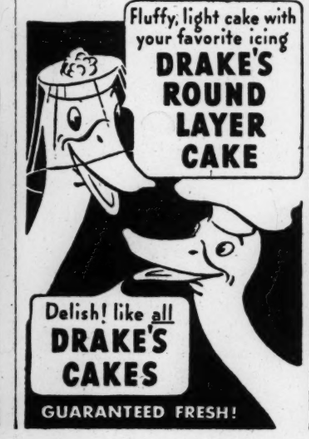


What Hitler Paid Stalin for His Aid

Dream of Teutonic days fades before advance of old Czarist goal—Berlin says little.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 1—The heavy price Germany paid for the freedom to fight a major war on only one front emerges graphically today as Russian penetration of the Baltic crystallizes in the new advance against Finland.

Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have already gone, and with Finland now under the direct and dire threat of military invasion the old dreams of German domination of the Baltic, deriving from the legendary days of the Teutonic knights, seems vanishing in the northern mists of winter.

Nothing so sharply emphasizes the importance of Russian friendship, or at least tolerant neutrality, to Germany as the reaction here to this latest Russian advance in the North which comes after Russia has already extended its shadow over the Balkans as well as over the Baltic littoral.

Comment Guarded

Officials of the Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry avoid all comment on the subject other than the facetious suggestion that since England has appointed itself guardian of all small European states it might observe consistency by extending the same comfort to Finland it previously extended to Poland.

While the radio all day Nov. 30 was bringing in latest reports from Finland these officials insisted they had received no confirmation of any Russian military attack from Moscow and therefore had no knowledge of any such events. That Germany can watch this extension of Russian power into the Baltic complacently is, however, something no foreign observer can believe who has any knowledge of history or who recollects the days before the pact with Soviet Russia transformed the entire situation in Eastern Europe.

The fact is that for centuries there have been two main paths of expansion of German influence. One was the Drang nach Osten down the Danube and eastward. The other was along the Baltic Coast line—the dream of Teutonic knights.

Russia's Own Ambitions

Russia had had historic ambitions in the same directions in the persistent struggle of the Czars to carry their eagles towards Constantinople and into the Baltic — ambitions which seem to have been inherited and now exercized by their Communist successors with the withdrawal of German opposition to such movements.

Certainly whatever unhappiness may exist behind the scenes, the greatest care is being exercised here to avoid any public appearance or expression of regret over the advance of Russian influence in the Baltic area. Indeed emphasis is still being laid on the valuable contribution Russia is allegedly making towards supplying Germany with vital raw materials for prosecuting the war in the west. It would appear that no matter how high the price may seem here it is still not deemed too high a price for peace and economic co-operation with Russia in the east.

The press here gave only the scantiest notice to the Russian invasion of Finland while emphasizing the comfort which Russia's Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff gave the German contention that the blame for this war rests on England.

No hint is available publicly to recall the fact that when Finland won its independence from Communist Russia it had strong German support, or that until the days of Russia's separate peace with Germany, the Reich had consistently supported the Baltic States against Russia.

An Indispensable Friend

Russia clearly is an indispensable friend to Germany today, a fact which party leaders concede frankly in private, and therefore a friend not to be alienated over Finland, whatever damage Russia's attack may threaten to German interests in the Baltic.

Hope, of course, is held that Russia will limit its advance to the areas near the present border which were demanded in the unsuccessful negotiations. But whether limited or not it seems highly improbable that any protest will emanate from Berlin where the absorbing interest is the subject of the availability of Russian resources for the war in the west without which the Allied blockade might become a far more serious danger than it yet has become.

WPA Work Rolls Due for Increase

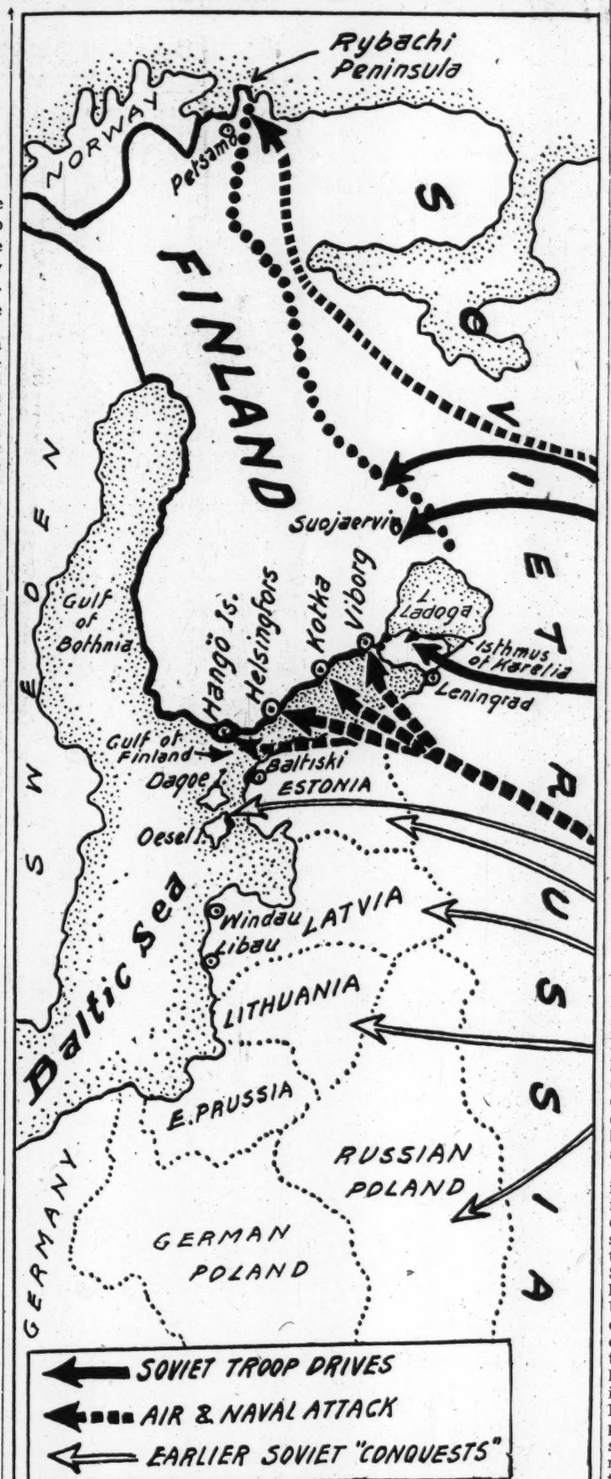
WASHINGTON (AP) — Works Progress Administration enrollment during December is expected to total about 2,250,000, an increase of 236,000 over the Nov. 22 figure.

Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, told reporters Nov. 30 that the increase was necessary because gains in industrial employment had been "spotted." The Nation's unemployed still number about 9,000,000, he said.

Colonel Harrington explained the December rolls probably would include about 2,200,000 on regular WPA jobs and 50,000 on special short-time projects in states suffering from flood and drought disasters.

Craters on the Moon

Thirty thousand craters are reported visible on the moon.



By a Staff Artist

How Russian Advance West Reached Finland

Japan Protests Blockade By Allies of German Exports

TOKYO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Foreign Minister Kichisaburo Nomura protested to French Ambassador Charles Arsène Henry today against the British-French blockade of German exports which becomes effective Dec. 4.

He also protested the halting and inspection of Japanese shipping in the vicinity of French Indo-China.

Mr. Nomura had an hour's conversation yesterday with Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador, during which Mr. Nomura was said to have declared that Japan would refuse to recognize the blockade.

It was understood Mr. Nomura received Sir Robert's assurance Britain would be careful to prevent damage to neutrals.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi reported the Government was considering seizure of French and British shipping in Far Eastern waters equivalent to the losses that Japan might suffer through the British blockade.

An earlier Japanese protest, delivered on Nov. 25, said Japan might be compelled to take "appropriate counter measures" if Britain persisted in its plan.

Official figures through July evaluated German exports to Japan at 100,000,000 yen (about $24,000,000) this year.

The Foreign Office on Nov. 25, protesting to Britain concerning the blockade, said Japan might be compelled to adopt "appropriate counter measures."

Neutrals Warned

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP)—The authorative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland today urged neutral nations to resist the British-French blockade of Germany, to be extended Dec. 4 to seizure of German exports even in neutral ships.

The commentary did not specify what action it felt the neutrals should take but observed, "Germany watches their attitude with greatest attention."

The German view seemed to be that the total blockade would hurt neutrals as much as Germany and that they must share with the Reich the responsibility for keeping the seas open to commerce, even at the risk of having their ships seized by the British.

Neutrals failing to take such an energetic stand, it was indicated, would be suspected of anti-German leanings.

Earlier Germany indicated it would reply in kind to the British-French blockade.

The Government announced it "reserves all measures" to meet "the new situation created by England and France."

A communiqué stated that the Allies broke international law, and especially the Paris Convention of 1856 on maritime law, and that Germany no longer was bound to observe it.

'Buy British'

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP) — Great Britain has turned to ambitious plans for expanding its own world trade as a complement to its decision to cut off the flow of German exports.

Development of this weapon of economic warfare was suggested yesterday by Liberal leaders in Parliament, who proposed that the Government take adequate measures to increase Britain's financial strength by developing its export trade.

One commentator urged the nation to go after trade at all costs, outbidding and underselling Germany in countries which still would be accessible to it even if Britain's sea blockade were 100 per cent effective.

The London Times, which frequently reflects the Government's attitude, called for a drive to promote British exports and "where necessary, facilitate barter transactions."

Britain's exports, dislocated almost overnight by the outbreak of war, increased 6 per cent in October over September, but still are little more than half the total for October, 1938.

Meanwhile, a movement was started to simplify the complicated system whereby foreign business transactions might involve dealing with five separate Government departments.

Britain Is to Pay For War Damage

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 30

A British white paper stated today the Government has undertaken to pay compensation for war damages to property on the highest possible scale at the end of the war.

Replacement cost as of March, 1939, will be the basis of the usual settlement for damages for immovable property.

U. S. Gives Day Off

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal employees throughout the country will have holidays on the Saturdays before Christmas and New Year's. President Roosevelt Dec. 1 signed an executive order to this effect.

New Deal Set to Put Brake on War Inflation

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—One of the biggest tasks of economic engineering ever undertaken by any country is under way in the United States. Its object is to keep the United States free not only from sending soldiers overseas but out of the inflationary eddies of the European war—eddies which tossed American prices up recklessly in the World War and possibly doubled the war debt left for future generations to support.

The background of this task of economic engineering will be presented in specific detail next week in the price hearing before the Temporary National Economic Committee, otherwise known as the Monopoly Committee. The main outline of the problem and price controls proposed already are known. Put in simplest form the issue is presented by recalling what happened in the World War.

The United States emerged from that war with total war expenditure of $39,000,000,000. According to the estimates of Bernard Baruch of the War Industries Board that huge sum would have been only $13,000,000,000 in terms of 1913 prices; $15,000,000,000 in the equivalent of 1930 prices and purchasing power. The thing that made the amount so tremendous was the inflation that accompanied the war: that shrank the value of the dollar in a few years and that produced a parallel inflation that shot up prices, imposed universal hardships on salaried people, diminished the value of endowments, interests and life insurance, and in general played hob with the national economy and made an agonizing slump when the war ended.

Sweden As Example

Now America faces a similar problem. Already there have been incipient stirrings of inflationary price advances, it is charged. The problem is—can such another gust of inflation be avoided, and can the controls which are available be exercised firmly and wisely enough to keep the United States' economy on an even keel?

Sweden, which was a neutral in the World War, went through it, it is pointed out, with none of the catastrophic inflation in prices and subsequent post-war slump that the United States experienced. Sweden stayed out of the war and kept control of prices, just as the United States may do in the present war. It is possible to avoid excessive fluctuations and disastrous upsets that the United States had in 1914-1920, it is asserted. But it will take a firm hand, a wise leadership, and a widespread popular knowledge that merely staying out of a war does not automatically free a great nation from the economic effects of a war.

The foregoing is the general thesis being advanced by New Deal economists upon whom President Roosevelt is coming increasingly to depend. By a personal letter, Mr. Roosevelt turned over to Senator Joseph T. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, and the TNEC, the task of studying prices and keeping the country informed. In his first term Mr. Roosevelt set as his public goal a "stable dollar." The present study will bring public presentations of their side of the case from New Dealers like Isador Lubin, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Leon Henderson, Securities and Exchange Commission; Thurman Arnold, head of the Anti-trust Division; Theodore Kreps, economic expert of the TNEC; Willard L. Thorp, economic adviser of the Commerce Department, and others. There can be no doubt that New Deal economists take this matter seriously. There seems little question of their basic thesis: That the United States needs economic defenses as much as military and naval defenses, and that these take the customary New Deal pattern of Federal controls, strict regulation, price watching, and action against monopolies.

Sugar as Example

What is involved, from the New Dealer point of view, is illustrated in what happened to the one item of sugar when the European war broke out. The price bounded upward, due to a variety of causes, none of which the Administration considered rational. Now the price has been sinking back to its former level. The TNEC is receiving 200 letters a day protesting price increases of one sort or another. Some of these increases, like that in sugar, the New Deal group believes unjustified. Others like that in leather and wool they regard as inevitable because of increased war demand.

Industries in which they are most concerned are those where prices are rigid, and are not influenced by the give-and-take of normal competition. These are generally in the controlled industries. A graphic representation of this is in charts comparing the recent fluctuations of some commodities including farm goods, with others like zinc and copper for example. These mounted to a new plateau with the war and are proceeding undeviatingly along on this new level as oblivious of competitive assaults from below as a cat on a fence out of reach of a barking dog. Zinc has advanced 35 per cent in price, it is asserted, since August, lead 10 per cent.

Since the war started prices in Great Britain have advanced sharply, it is asserted, one estimate being 25 per cent. The point on which New Deal economists labor is that there is no real need for American economy to be disorganized by war developments, if sharp controls are imposed. But this, they insist, will mean intensification of the drive on price rigidities, controls, and monopolies. Since America is no longer bound to gold, as it was in the World War, prices can be disassociated from fluctuations in the yellow metal. There is no simple way of of meeting the economic challenge, according to this New Deal view, and the chief solution offered is a constant, intensive study of price advances with widespread publicity where these are considered unjustified.

Administration Viewpoint

The Administration frequently has said it believes the steel price high enough; it has taken the position that farm prices could be reasonably advanced; finally it is reiterated that the Administration does not oppose price advances, but that it wants balanced price advances that will not upset the industrial organism.

This is a rough outline of the latest thinking of the economists who are closest to Mr. Roosevelt, and whose views give every indication of coinciding with his own. They will present their views with chapter and verse in the forthcoming hearings. Rightly or wrongly, they will use the world situation as a basis for advocating further and stricter Federal regulation.

Labor in Havana Adopts Policy To Aid World Peace

HAVANA, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Committee on Social Insurance of the Second American Labor Conference today laid before the gathering a group of resolutions favoring extension of benefits of social legislation among rural populations.

With respect to economic security and the principles of collective organization the Committee argued that no difference existed between the needs of industrial workers and small scale farmers.

The conference passed without opposition a resolution urging international co-operation for maintenance of peace to be known as "The Declaration of Havana."

Presented by delegates of Cuba, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina, the resolution proclaimed the "imperative need for achieving international peace and security by elimination of war as an instrument of national policy."

Wharton Resigns Post On A. F. of L. Council

WASHINGTON (AP) — Arthur Wharton of the International Association of Machinists has resigned as a member of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council.

Mr. Wharton recently resigned as President of the Machinists' Union. His place on the Council may go to Harvey Brown, Acting President of the I. A. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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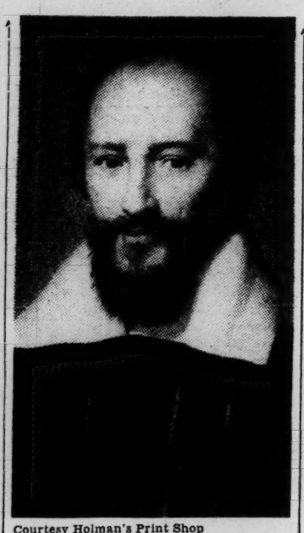
BOSTON

Behind the Headlines

United States of Europe has been talked of for many years, but can it be realized?

Self-government, peace, and freedom viewed as only solid foundation for federation.



Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

Duc de Sully advanced a plan for a united Europe in 1604.

Proposals for a United States of Europe are again floating about. Is there any possibility of such a thing being accomplished?

The project shines through the war aims of the British Government as enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain, but the Prime Minister obviously does not think it is a thing that can be realized in a day.

The scheme, because of its simplicity, has a strong appeal to the popular imagination, at least in the democracies. Champions of such an experiment in Government expound its advantages, sometimes quite glibly. But it probably will not be brought into the realm of human experience without deep thinking and much hard work, any more than the United States of America was.

Their Aims Differ

One of the most encouraging developments, for those who hope to see Europe become a peaceful whole, instead of a complex of warring nations and factions, is the change in the motives behind this proposal for a European federation.

Statesmen, diplomatists, and philosophers have been making the proposal for more than 300 years, but with widely varying aims in view.

About the year 1604, the Duc de Sully, Secretary to King Henry IV of France, expounded an elaborate scheme for uniting the nations of Europe into an organic whole. At any rate, Sully in his memoirs says he urged such a scheme upon his royal master. But the wily diplomat's memoirs have been found to contain so many inaccuracies and fabrications, that this may be just another of his flights of fancy.

Assuming that he did make such a proposal, Sully would have been frank to admit that he did it to please the King. The European federation was to be under the protectorship of Henry of France, whose claim to pre-eminence among crowned heads was thus to be recognized.

In other words, Sully's scheme was a gigantic piece of flattery. This is hardly a firm foundation upon which to rest the structure of European peace.

Napoleon's Plan

Napoleon, too, toyed with the thought of a European federation. It is not clear how serious he was about the plan as a practical measure. Probably he thought it would be practical in the degree that he could dominate and control the federation, and make it an instrument of French policy.

Bonaparte thought of himself at intervals as the successor both of Alexander the Great and of Julius Caesar. He may also have fancied himself as the European counterpart of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and the other founders of the American Republic. But his scheme of European union bore slight resemblance to the system of government then but recently established across the Atlantic. It bore all the earmarks of a dynastic and authoritarian oligarchy, rather than a federal union on a democratic basis.

Napoleon's United States of Europe would have been a monument to personal ambition and armed conquest. It would not have been then, and it could not be now, a safe foundation for the organization of peace and international harmony.

A New Basis

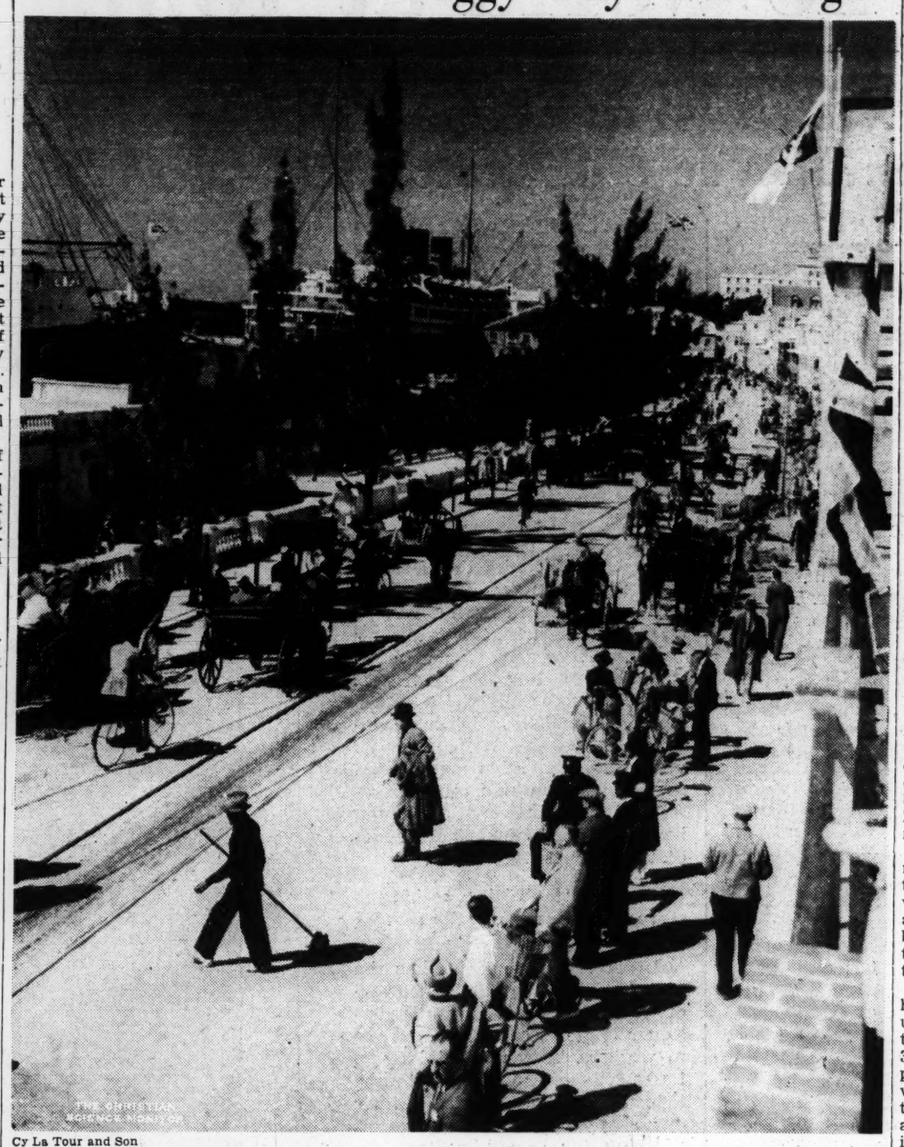
Those who today are earnestly advocating a United States of Europe are neither sycophantic Sullys nor egocentric Napoleons. They are the world's lovers of peace and freedom. They believe in self-government in the broadest and deepest sense of that term.

To them, self-government is not only the privilege of being governed by one's elected representatives; it is the ability and the willingness actually to govern one's self, one's thoughts, and motives, and actions.

They know that, unless the individual is self-governed, there can be no self-government of State nor Nation nor Federal Union, whether it be in Europe or America. They are preparing themselves for participation in this grand enterprise. When it is realized they will be ready.

Rex Miller

Where 'Hoss and Buggy' Days Still Reign



Cy La Tour and Son

Scene Looking West Along Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda

Thousands of tourists from the United States annually find rest and recreation on this little island in the Atlantic. Note the great liner at the waterfront in the background.

Federation of Europe Urged by Noted Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—A lasting and just settlement of Europe's racial, social and economic problems can only come about through the establishment of a "united states of Europe," in the opinion of Maurice Hindus, author and lecturer; Linda Littleton, President of the Equal Rights International, and Friedrich E. Auhagen, editor of Today's Challenge, and Director of the American Fellowship Forum.

Speaking over a nation-wide radio hook-up on America's Town Meeting of the Air last night, they declared that only a unified continent, where small nations would not be at the mercy of powerful neighbors and where economic democracy would prevail, could prevent Europe's constantly recurring wars.

Must Have Power

Mr. Hindus warned, however, that a European confederation must have the will and power to make its peaceful purposes respected.

"First and foremost, these 'united states of Europe' must bring to an end the racial and nationalist feuds, that are now devouring Europe," he said. "They must establish religious tolerance, they must promote some kind of economic co-operation to a point of at least limiting the customs barriers between nations and thus keep economic rivalries from running out of hand."

Mr. Auhagen called for a European federation modeled after the American Federal system, which has "proved that once artificial sources of friction have been removed, all races can live together in peace and co-operate toward the common good."

Mr. Auhagen recommended, however, the initial European union be constructed first in central Europe, which "for the last 30 years has been a breeding place for wars and depressions which subsequently have engulfed the whole world. He also urged active American support in creating such a union.

Miss Littlejohn was also strongly in favor of a European federation, but said it must be more complete than the one suggested by Mr. Auhagen, lest a powerful Germany come to dominate one from which Britain, France and Russia were excluded. In addition, she said that these must be positive guarantees, especially from Germany, that the new order would be supported and that it would be democratic.

"Thus I feel that the union of democracies would assure this," she continued, "for peace rests not in the balance of power but in the unbalance of power, and with such a body of peace loving, liberty loving, mutual respecting democracies united, they would control a power for peace that could not even be threatened."

In discussing the present conflict, Mr. Hindus said that Germany, in reducing millions of Slavs in Czechoslovakia and Poland to a state of semi-slavery, was laying the foundation for future wars.

Soviet Seen as Fearful

Mr. Hindus also declared that Soviet Russia wasn't operating against Finland and the Baltic States through imperialism but through a "hysterical fear" of Germany.

"My opinion is that Russia is on the rampage not because she is strong but because she is weak, not because she is brave but because she is scared first and foremost of Germany," he continued. "Let's not be misled by the nonaggression pact and by the support which Russia is brazenly giving to Hitler's aggressive diplomacy. Russia is so scared of Hitler that she'll do anything to get the chance to build up her fortifications against him."

John Gunther, author of "Inside Europe," and "Inside Asia," was interlocutor at the radiocast.

Historian Denies Teachers Are Red

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1 (AP)—Dr. Charles A. Beard, Columbia University historian, says he doubts the need for investigation of Communism among college professors, and that "all the actual Communists on the faculties of our colleges and universities could meet in a telephone booth."

"The various grades of 'isms' in all governments are taught as history," he said, "and not as advocated doctrines. Students go home, tell of the things they have learned and sometimes give the impression that they are being inculcated with foreign governmental theories."

Hungary Preparing Defenses

BUDAPEST, Dec. 1 (AP)—Hungary sent additional labor battalions to its Ruthenian-Russian frontier today to complete new fortifications as tension increased over border incidents.

The fortifications are being thrown up in the face of Soviet troops in the Russian-occupied section of Ploand.

Persons coming from the region reported considerable tension between the opposing Russian and Hungarian soldiers as a result of Russia's invasion of Finland and repeated incidents along the border. Hungary's Magyars consider the Finns a kindred race.

Yesterday, reports were received Russian soldiers had fired on Hungarian sentries. No official confirmation of the report was received, but it was learned that ill feeling had been caused by shipments into Ruthenia of Russian propaganda pamphlets which were seized by Hungarian military authorities.

Meanwhile, Hungarian relations with Rumania became tenser as Hungarian newspapers demanded Rumania surrender some of its gains from the World War as a means of preserving peace in southeastern Europe. The newspaper demands followed a speech Nov. 29 by Count Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, denouncing Rumania as "standing alone with a stubborn idea."

His statement replied to a speech by the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, who said Rumania rejected Hungarian suggestions that the two countries come to terms by surrender of Transylvania to Hungary.

"Rumania cannot remain the only country benefiting from World War profits," said Count Csaky.

Far From War Zone, Bermuda Hails Tourists

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
(As Told to M. Le Tour)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

While it is perfectly true that Bermuda is at war, that tiny island colony of the far-flung British Empire is so far removed from the war zone and so close to American shores as to be unmarred as a vacation resort.

It didn't take more than one of the nine days I recently spent in Bermuda to find this out. A drive in one of Bermuda's famous horse-drawn carriages, a warm swim at beautiful Coral Beach, a moonlight sail among the islands of Hamilton Harbor—and the European conflict seemed as far away as it would to a Mississippi River steamboat captain.

My wife and I stayed nine days, did all the things a normal, vacationing couple would wish to do, and returned comfortably by steamship without finding ourselves inconvenienced appreciably by the war.

This fact is important because many influential newspapers and magazines in the United States have published misleading statements about conditions in Bermuda—statements so unfair and untrue as to warrant widespread correction.

We read some of them before we went to Bermuda. They said the golf courses and tennis courts were plowed up to make way for anti-aircraft guns, that the streets bristled with barbed wire and hurriedly-built trenches, and that the island was blacked out every night.

They warned ominously of a shortage of hotel accommodations and, worst of all, of a shortage of food.

We didn't find one of these statements to be true. While there were many indications that Bermuda is involved economically in the war, there was no lack of anything needed for a happy, normal vacation—good food, plain or fancy lodgings, and every type of wholesome recreation. Indeed, the Bermudians, distressed by the false reports and dependent primarily upon the tourist trade, went out of their way to be hospitable.

To those who ask what Bermuda is like in war-time, I say: Virtually the same, so far as the tourist is concerned, as in peace-time—a quiet, little island on which the hibiscus blooms at the roadsides; quaint pink and yellow houses with white roofs glint in the sunlight, and a tradition-loving people of English origin conduct their unhurried businesses with the aid of bicycles and horse-drawn carriages, not automobiles.

A more peaceful, more restful spot could scarcely be found in the best of times. In the nine days we were there, there were no blackouts, we saw no anti-aircraft guns. In the evenings, there was dancing at the Inverurie under a full moon and colored lights; and movies at many places. In the daytime, there was tennis at the Bermuda Stadium, golf at the Belmont Manor and other well-kept courses, deep-sea fishing for those who like it, visits to the Aquarium, to Crystal Cave, or Gibbs Hili Light, bathing in warm and quiet surf, cycling or driving on palm-lined roads beside which bananas ripened and the oleander still was in bloom.

The only thing lacking were tourists! Because of the false reports in this Country and a general fear of ocean travel since the sinking of the Athenia off the coast of Scotland, hotels were almost empty and many guest houses entirely so. The fact that Bermuda is but 500 miles from Charleston, S. C., and is served by neutral shipping didn't seem to counteract the slump.

Nevertheless, numerous places were open, including the Inverurie and Elbow Beach Hotels, the New Windsor, Hotel Imperial, Oxford House, and Ravello Gardens. All were hopeful that the proven safety of this side of the Atlantic would lead many Americans next year to make a Bermuda trip—now specifically authorized by Congress—a substitute for the forbidden European travel.

* * *

Pan American Airways is doing a heavy business, with four planes a week in each direction between New York and Hamilton, Bermuda, but steamer patronage was so light that the Holland-America Line had to withdraw its beautiful, 36,000-ton liner, Nieuw Amsterdam, after four round-trips, despite a subsidy from the Bermuda Government.

Before returning on the Nieuw Amsterdam, however, I was assured by Joseph Outerbridge, Secretary of the Bermuda Trade Development Board, that some other passenger shipping service would be arranged by December or January and continued throughout the busy spring and summer seasons. October and November, he pointed out, are normally the slackest months of the year in Bermuda.

Recent reports are that the Bermuda House of Assembly has authorized the Trade Development Board to pay $4,800 weekly to the United States Lines to place the liner President Harding in the New York-Bermuda service. These reports are confirmed by the United States Lines, which says the President Harding will inaugurate a weekly, round-trip passenger service on Dec. 16.

For those interested in prices, the staterooms on the President Harding range from $70 a person up for the round trip. Plane fares are $120 each, round trip. Present exchange rates are advantageous to tourists. No passports or visas are required.

Cities Want Convention

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco "and possibly St. Louis" are in line now for the Democratic National Convention next year, National Chairman James A. Farley said Nov. 29.

Mother Church Thanksgiving Emphasizes Spiritual Triumph

Into a world torn by military strife and violent conflict of human doctrines, Christian Scientists attending the Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday poured streams of grateful acknowledgment for evidence in their daily experience of the healing and saving power of spiritualized thinking.

The quieting theme of thanksgiving found entrance to the service in the first organ notes of the prelude, Chorale Fantasia on "Hanover," and weaved its comforting way through hymns, Scriptural readings, and the lesson sermon to the final notes of the postlude, Toccata in F, played by the organist. A challenge to world turbulence as well as a message of calm assurance to peoples working for peace were sounded in the prelude based on the words of the hymn, "Hanover":

O peace of the world,
O hope in each breast,
O Bethlehem star that ages have blest,
A day of fresh promise breaks over the land,
Gaunt warfare is doomed, and God's kingdom at hand!

Gratitude for Healings

The half hour devoted to remarks from the congregation on the seasonal theme brought varied expressions of thanksgiving, ranging from the simple, single sentence statement: "I am grateful for Christian Science," to the healings of disease that had brought joy and freedom to many. The opening hymn, number 150, set forth the purpose of thanksgiving:

In mercy, in goodness, how great is our King;
Our tribute, thanksgiving, with glad hearts we bring.

Following the singing of the introductory hymn, the First Reader read the Thanksgiving Proclamation of Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, exhorting the people to count its many blessings in a world where lust for power appeared overactive.

The futility of following any other path than that of God's directing and the comforting assurance of security under spiritual guidance was emphasized in the Scriptural readings from Psalms 23:1-6 which starts "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Following the readings from the desk, a few moments were devoted to silent prayer and the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science Textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

Spiritual Assurance

The second hymn, number 256, written by Mrs. Eddy, re-emphasized the quietude of spiritual assurance as opposed to the clamor of material sense:

O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind
There sweeps a strain,
Low, sad, and sweet, whose measures bind
The power of pain.

Lesson on Thanksgiving

With the congregation seated again, the regular Thanksgiving Day Lesson-Sermon was opened under the Golden Text from I Thessalonians 5:16-18: "Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you." The lesson unfolded the process through which the peace of God that passes all understanding is brought into human consciousness. The text contained the vital admonition for all peoples to "continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving."

The solo then followed, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem" by J. H. Maunder, taken from the text, Psalm 147:12, 13; 145:8-10; 65:14, stating in part: "The Lord is gracious, and full of compassion; slow to anger, and of great mercy. The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works."

When the time came to close the half hour of testimonies, the reader asked that no more persons arise, that those who were still standing would be given an opportunity to speak. After directing those still standing to give their testimonies, the First Reader asked if he had missed anyone in the great audience. One or two more persons answered from the more isolated sections of the Church before the final hymn, number 62, was announced.

Universality of Truth

The universality of the redemptive Truth was sounded in the words of the final hymn, Old Hundredth:

From all that dwell below the skies
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through every land, by every tongue.

The service concluded with the reading of the Scientific Statement of Being from Science and Health, and the correlative Scripture according to I John 3:1-3. And as the great audience passed through the curtained exits of The Mother Church, they carried with them the benediction from Philippians 4:6, 7: "Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."

British Columbia 'Freezes' Taxes To Assist in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—In order that the Federal Government may encounter no obstacle to war taxation, the British Columbia Government announced in the Legislature recently that it would not alter the Provincial taxation structure for the present anyway.

The budget of the Government here is being virtually "frozen," John Hart, Finance Minister, stated in his budget speech. He budgeted for an ordinary expenditure of $29,268,790 in the next fiscal year, an increase of $503,333 over the total of the current year, but he was confident of achieving a surplus again. As in the past, the large current surplus, unofficially reckoned at about $3,000,000, will be needed to pay for unemployment relief costs.

During the war the Province will not pursue its long-standing argument with Ottawa over the division of Canadian revenue fields, but when the war is over, Mr. Hart said, a readjustment will be sought in the interests of Provincial Government.

Golden Key Opens Ottawa Post Office

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King Nov. 28 opened Ottawa's new $1,000,000 Central Post Office with a golden key, bought the first stamp and posted the first letter which was addressed to Sir William Mulock, Toronto, his oldest and closest friend.

In a brief speech the Prime Minister said it was a pleasure to witness the beauty of skillful construction at a time when there was so much destruction in the world.

"Out of this great conflict," the Prime Minister said, "will come a finer social order for the benefit of all mankind."

The Post office is on the north west corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets and faces Confederation Square in the center of which stands the National War Memorial. It replaces the old building which was torn down to make way for the memorial.

'Apostle of Good Will' Plaque for Mrs. F. D. R.

NEW YORK (AP)—Described as an "apostle of good will," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Nov. 29 was given the religious publication Churchman's bronze plaque for "the promotion of good will and better understanding among all peoples."

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

U. S. Labor Problems: They're Still Acute

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Thurman Arnold's courageous venture into the labor situation has been making headlines this past week. The Wagner Act has been charged with being one sided—favoring the employees at the expense of the employers. Assistant Attorney General Arnold has now gone after the employees, or labor, in an effort to straigthen out abuses on that side of the ledger."

Question: "It seems distressing in an enlightened country like the United States that there should be so much conflict. Labor has long painted the employer as a hard-hearted villain in the piece. But knowing the average American as a friendly person, it hardly seems possible that employers have not sought to come to a real understanding with labor, or am I wrong?"

Answer: "No. You're right. Capital years ago sought to solve labor problems through benevolence, through various sorts of welfare work. Labor often resented this benevolent attitude or else sought more, as if there was no end to the sums available for welfare work. Soon that practise ended."

Question: "We recently discussed profit-sharing. You pointed out that today so few firms make great profits that it hasn't been widely accepted. Is there any other way management has sought peace with labor by making labor participate in ownership?"

Answer: "Gift, or sales at low cost, of stock to employees has been tried. But since labor is much the highest item of cost in a business, the profits, when spread out in stock form, are relatively small compared with the worker's salary—so he gets little stimulation from that."

Question: "How about collective bargaining as the answer?"

Answer: "Collective bargaining is now the law of the land. It is obviously a justifiable method of labor protection. But it's not alone a solution. Where labor is best organized the prices of work is often so high that labor really gets less in the long run.

"Walter Lekrone, in the Cleveland Press, points out a difference in cost between a six room house in Cleveland and the same house in Los Angeles as a specimen of collective bargaining influence. In Cleveland the house cost $5,688 while in Los Angeles it only cost $4,793. Cleveland bricklayers, through collective bargaining power, got $1.65 an hour. The Los Angeles bricklayers, also well-organized, only asked for $1.00 an hour. One result of this difference is that the Los Angeles bricklayers have 14 times as much work as the Cleveland bricklayers. Lower costs mean more building, more work, and more pay for the year, even if not for the hour."

Question: "What is the answer?"

Answer: "The experts have not solved American labor problems yet. Your chairman, therefore, can hardly hope to. But it seems that perhaps in our little comparison of Cleveland and Los Angeles we have one key. That key is the consumer. By keeping the prices low to the consumer, Los Angeles labor is better off than Cleveland labor.

"Abraham Lincoln's famous statement if applied specifically to labor might give us the answer. We could paraphrase it as 'Labor of the people, by the people and for the people.' Labor is criticised as thinking only of itself. 'Let the boss take the worry,' it says. The management is blamed for thinking only of itself and its stockholders. What they should both think of first and foremost is the consumer."

Question: "Just how might that be applied?"

Answer: "Many managements say they don't mind paying labor the wages it demands—but that production is so poor the firm cannot keep going. Labor knows a lot about the shop it works in. Make labor consumer-conscious. Let it participate with the management as both look at the consumer's side. When it realizes that the firm's money comes from the volume of sales to the consumer and depends upon the consumer's good will, the ice is broken."

"Labor, investigating consumers, will see that they demand certain quality at certain prices. Labor will see that its shop must turn out that kind of goods at those prices. Interested now in the consumer, labor can work with the management for better production. Management which of course must also be considering the same consumer will find labor actually an intelligent, co-operating partner. This has been successfully tried in the garment industry. Labor there knows that only sales will pay its wages and it's out to make goods at prices which will make sales. As a result that has been a booming business. There are many other successful instances."

Question: "Isn't labor, seeking to serve the consumer, really serving itself?"

Answer: "You're right, For the vast American market is made up of workers. That is why this consumer angle is so understandable to workers. They are thinking in terms of everyday people like themselves. They think of their own shopping problems and needs. Working for something tangible, for a lot of people just like themselves, is far closer and more interesting than working for that remote thing called management or those remote beings called stockholders. And we all know that the desire for service brings out the very best efforts in any person."

Question: "Could you tell us something of how labor is organized now in the United States?"

Answer: "Richard L. Strout, of the Monitor's Washington bureau is here with us today as our guest for just that purpose. You'll find his answer on Fireside page 207."

Labor Leaders and Labor Laymen

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing

Organized Labor Looses Through Disunity

Top: A New York State C. I. O. convention meeting in New York. (2 and 7) Garment strikers picketing in Boston. (3) The National Labor Relations Board. Left to right: Dr. William M. Leiserson, J. Warren Madden, Chairman, and Edwin S. Smith. (4) William Green, A. F. of L. President. (5) Senator Robert F. Wagner, father of the National Labor Relations Act. (6) John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Congress for Industrial Organizations.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

The Breach That Weakens U. S. Labor

By Richard L. Strout

The history of organized labor in the United States has never followed that of labor movements in other countries. It was slower to develop, in the first place, and less united after it got organized. Thus, the Knights of Labor, which started in 1869 and had 700,000 members in 1886 was shortly thereafter superseded by its rival organization, the American Federation of Labor, which had its start in about the same year that the Knights had their maximum membership.

In the same way, today, the Federation has seen a militant offshoot in the C. I. O., and these two rivals show no sign of bowing their heads in their conflict, or of coming to terms. Very largely this is due to the fact of American prosperity, which has made trade union protection and self-discipline less necessary than that developed among workers in other industrialized countries.

The C. I. O. split off from the A. F. of L. in 1936 and 1937. Trade unions make their greatest numerical gains at times of business revival. After years of depression, U. S. business began to pick up in 1936-1937 and the dynamic forces of worker unrest and latent discontent found vent in a more militant drive for membership.

Union Membership

Dues-paying members of the A. F. of L. numbered in 1936 a little under 3,500,000, and comprised the core of organized labor in the United States. Out of some 40,000,000 workers this seemed a small proportion to be organized. Perhaps another 1,000,000 should be added in outside unions, like the railroad brotherhoods, though this may be over-generous. At any rate the ratio of trade unionists to total workers was one of the smallest of any industrial nation in the world in 1936.

Critics charged that this was due to old-fashioned ideas in the loosely knit Federation. Workers were organized by crafts as for example, the carpenters. This was all right in simpler days, but with rapidly expanding and increasing complex mechanical operations it was hard to maintain craft distinctions. In the auto industry for example, this was true. The big mass production industries, with some exceptions, were not organized.

Under truculent John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, which organized its members on an industry-wide, rather than a craft basis, the C. I. O. split off. The wide field for trade union expansion was illustrated in the successful struggle for new members that followed in the rival groups. Despite the loss of C. I. O. unions, the A. F. of L., for example, was bigger in 1938 than it had been, with the C. I. O. groups, in 1936. Today it may have 4,000,000 members.

C. I. O. Activity

At the same time the C. I. O. made huge gains and succeeded for the first time in organizing some of the big mass production industries whose unionization had been a labor dream for generations. Some of its victories were won too easily, and its membership subsequently thawed away, after the novelty had passed. Others brought turbulent young men into the union, as in the auto industry, who had much to learn in the way of self-discipline before they would abandon "outlaw" strikes.

Today the C. I. O. says it has about 3,800,000 members, but this figure is disputed by the A. F. of L. Perhaps a fair guess would be that the organized labor membership in America is 8,000,000 to 9,000,000, including C. I. O. and A. F. of L., and including also something like 1,000,000 workers in independent unions. Taken as a whole, it is fair to say that union membership has vastly increased since the C. I. O. started, from one cause or another. Today American unionists and their families may number 15,000,000 or 20,000,000, making allowance for duplications within the same family.

It becomes increasingly clear that the rivalry between the two branches of unionism weakens the whole pillar of organized labor. The Federation is virtually unopposed in the building trades, paper and pulp manufacture and till recently in the printing trades. Railroad employees belong to independent brotherhoods or to Federation unions. The C. I. O. has not thus far had very severe competition in the steel, automobile, radio, rubber, aluminum, petroleum and flat glass industries.

Labor Peace

The chief field of conflict has concerned garment, electrical, maritime and government workers, lumbermen and miners. The clash between the two groups has caused certain groups to splinter off and become independent. The old-time, well disciplined International Typographical Union, for example, with 80,000 members, has just left the Federation because it would not pay 1 cent per month per capita with which to fight the C. I. O. Again, the Ladies' Garment Workers, with 250,000 members under David Dubinsky is independent, though it may rejoin the A. F. of L., having originally helped to start the C. I. O.

Why don't the two labor factions get together? An impartial observer is forced to conclude that there are differences of personalities, temperament and jurisdictional jealousy, rather than any insurmountable matters of policy. The A. F. of L. was lethargic and hidebound and too little mindful of unorganized masses when the impatient C. I. O. broke away. Some of that feeling may still separate the two groups, but there is now the big chasm of rival personalities and ambitions of leaders, which prevents the unity which the masses of workers crave and need.

Working Day Cut in Half in Century

An 8-hour day is today generally considered the equivalent of a full day's work. But there are many persons, particularly those brought up on farms, who can recall a working day twice as long—one of 16 hours or more. When the work outdoors was done, there were always inside chores—shoemaking, cabinet work—to keep one busy. It was not an unusual thing in the early development of the United States for working hours on the farm to occupy two-thirds of the day. Even in industry, working hours often took up more than half the day.

The whittling away of the working day in America began about a century ago. There are plenty of case histories of cotton and woolen factories in the early years which reveal that workers in those crafts were pushed 12, 13, even 14 hours a day. In winter months the hour day might be reduced to 10 or 11. But an average 12-hour day was a generally accepted thing. The drive for the 10-hour day, originating in the early decades of the 19th century, got under way only after 1840.

10-Hour Day

In that year workers in navy yards had their work day cut to 10 hours by Presidential order. There was to be no cut in their pay. By 1847 half a dozen states had adopted a 10-hour day. Public opinion and union organization were beginning to make themselves felt. By 1880 the 10-hour day had practically ousted the 12-hour day of the first half of the 19th century.

Even while the drive for the 10-hour day was going on some reformers and socially-minded economists were pushing the 8-hour day. Ira Steward of Massachusetts formed Eight-Hour Leagues and for a time successfully propagandized his revolutionary doctrine. The Knights of Labor, forerunner of the A. F. of L., won an 8-hour day for certain of its members. Later, in 1890, the A. F. of L. carpenters union won an 8-hour day for its members in the major cities.

But strikes and strife frequently characterized labor's fight for shorter hours. It remained for the World War to practically force American industry to adopt the 8-hour day. The Government, in its contracts with manufacturers, insisted they abide by the 8-hour rule. Since most manufacturers at one time or another had contracts with the Government, the 8-hour day quickly became the American standard.

Wages Hours Act

Labor's drive then centered on the 44 hour week, later to the 40-hour week. There have even been attempts to popularize the 30-hour 5-day week. The Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1930, experimented with the 6-hour day—four shifts working a day.

The enactment of NRA as the New Deal's recovery measure made the 40-hour week the standard for industry. But the Supreme Court invalidated that piece of legislation. Finally, in 1938 Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act, better known as the Wages and Hours Law. During the first year of its operation the maximum working week for labor employed in interstate commerce was 44 hours. This last October 24 it was cut to 42 hours. Next October it will be reduced to 40 hours.

Within a century labor in the United States has—generally speaking—cut its work day almost in two. Viewed from one point of view that is rapid progress. But it is not nearly as rapid as it might have been if trade union organization had been more rapid and on surer ground. Union pressure is generally responsible for a shortening of hours, whether that shortening comes through negotiation with management or by legislation. For labor has learned to use politics to attain its ends. Union members may be laborers, but they are also voting citizens—and politicians heed them as such.

Neal A. Stanford

Employment Figures

The International Labor Office in Geneva collects basketsful of statistics on labor employment throughout the world. In tabulating them it takes the year 1929 as its base of 100. From that figure it figures employment activity in the various countries of the world. Here are a few of their figures:

	1930	1934	1938
Germany	87	83	117
Great Britain	92	95	104
France	92	76	81
United States	87	81	82
Japan	86	109	154
Italy	97	83	111
Russia	135	208	—
Canada	93	77	95

Trade Unionism

American trade unionism's period of great growth covered the quarter of a century from the 1890's through the World War, the opening of the Twentieth Century found less than 900,000 members claimed by unions. Then in the years before the War the membership lists more than tripled. By the end of the War they had again almost doubled. Here are a few rough figures on trade union membership in the United States:

1883	200,000	1920	5,100,000
1886	1,000,000	1929	3,400,000
1897	400,000	1933	3,000,000
1913	3,000,000	1937	4,700,000
1915	2,600,000	1939	8,000,000

The great increase registered in the last two years is attributed to the impetus to unionization given by the break in A. F. of L. ranks and the spread of unionization along industrial lines.

Industrial Conflicts Through the Years

There has been industrial conflict almost as long as there has been an industrialized society. Workers were always wanting shorter hours and better pay. When they found it difficult to win those gains singly they organized. It was their demand for trade union recognition that had directly explained many a strike. Indirectly, of course, they were seeking improved working terms, which they had come to feel could only be gained collectively. Now their right to collective bargaining has been legally upheld.

Here are a few rough figures on the number of strikes and lockouts and workers involved that have occurred within the last half century.

	No. of strikes and lockouts	No. of workers involved
1885	750	225,000
1900	1,800	600,000
1905	2,250	300,000
1918	3,750	2,250,000
1929	750	225,000
1935	1,950	1,050,000

Read On—

Labor's Two Houses—By Edward Levinson in Harpers for February, 1939.
Study of the differences in structure, policy and goal of the two organizations; of Communist activity in labor unions; of government's attitude.

Communist Wreckers in American Labor—By Benjamin Stolberg in The Saturday Evening Post for Sept. 2, 1939.
Story of how Communists jumped on C. I. O. bandwagon and took it over under Lewis' nose.

Labor Under Fascism—By Arthur Feiler in the Survey Graphic for February, 1939.
Trade unionism smashed; labor and youth conscripted in a system in which they have no voice. To be sure, unemployment is gone and leisure organized—but at what a price.

What Divides American Labor?—By M. Keir in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Feb. 1, 1939.
While the two great wings of organized labor differ on many issues, the obstacles in the way of ultimate unity are not regarded as insurmountable.

The Proposed N. L. R. A. Amendments—By John L. Lewis in Fortune for April, 1939.
John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O., contends that the present Act has worked successfully and that it should not be amended.

Toward a Better Democracy in Industry—By M. B. Folsom and R. J. Watt in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Jan. 11, 1939. Some would give workers equality of bargaining power so they can care for themselves; others look to employers to take better care of labor.

Reds Refuse Passports To Finnish Legation

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP) — The spokesman of the Finnish Legation said today that the Soviet Russian Government had removed the Legation's telephones and that the staff was still unable to obtain passports for its departure.

Officials of the Legation were unable to say when they would leave for Helsingfors, and it was thought possible in some quarters that permission might be refused until the staff of the Soviet Consulate in Helsingfors had reached Moscow.

Soviet newspapers published what they called an appeal by the Finnish Communist Party to take over the estates of large Finnish landowners. They said the appeal was issued by radio.

The newspapers gave no details of fighting in the undeclared war between the Soviet Union and Finland in which Russia today charged Finland was having taken the initiative.

The "Finnish Communist appeal" charged that "imperialistic" Swedish and British interests had supported the Finnish Government in an anti-Soviet campaign.

"Like Poland, it was a nest of anti-Soviet intrigues," it said.

"Such a Government cannot guarantee the interests of Finland. It is a tool of foreign interests . . . workers there are greatly oppressed.

"We appeal for the removal of the last capitalistic Government of Finland."

A statement circulated by Tass, official news agency, declared that the Supreme Command of the Red Army ordered the invasion just after three attacks by Finnish border forces.

As a result of these "new armed provocations"—as Tass put it—Red forces crossed the frontier at 8 a.m. yesterday (midnight Wednesday, E. S. T.) on the Karelian Isthmus and at several other points.

The war news was made public following a midnight radio broadcast which gave Russian listeners the first official word of the invasion—a simple statement that Red troops had marched into Finland.

Thus there was a 16-hour lapse between the start of the invasion and the first public acknowledgment in Russia.

Neutral Attitude

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1 (AP)—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark officially maintained an attitude of neutrality as they watched with foreboding Soviet Russia's vast war machine in action in Finland.

All three countries were profoundly shocked by the invasion of Finland, but diplomats pointed out the Stockholm meeting of the Scandinavian Sovereigns and Finnish President Oct. 19 agreed on normal and economic collaboration but not military aid.

Anti-Soviet Russian feeling ran high in Oslo, Norway's capital, where an angry crowd last night smashed all the windows of the Communist newspaper Abeideren which had supported editorially Soviet Russian moves against Finland.

Belgium Not to Act

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (AP)—A Belgian Government spokesman said yesterday that no action of the Oslo group of seven North European Nations in the Russian-Finnish conflict was possible since the group was formed for economic coeperation only.

Besides Finland and Belgium, the bloc includes Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

The spokesman said that Belgium individually expected to take no action.

Denial by Norway

OSLO, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Norwegian Foreign Office asserted today there was no foundation for rumors that Soviet Russia had made territorial demands on Norway.

Unconfirmed rumors circulated yesterday that Russia had demanded three naval bases on Norway's northern coast.

Japan Is Silent

TOKYO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Japan remained officially silent today on Soviet Russia's invasion of Finland —an attitude interpreted in informed quarters as further evidence of Japan's efforts toward rapprochement with Russia.

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, would say only, "It is too far away." The press likewise withheld comment.

Italy Sympathetic

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Italian press has sympathized outspokenly with Finland in the little Baltic country's resistance to Soviet Russian demands.

The danger of a one-sided conflict between the Soviet "colossus" and its little independent neighbor gave newspapers fresh occasion to display their hostility to the Bolshevik regime.

Marshal Italo Balbo's Corriere Padano of Sarrara on Nov. 29 was perhaps the most outspoken paper in its admiration for Finland's opposition to "brutal pressure" of the "colossus with feet of clay."

Stalin Speaks

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP)—Joseph Stalin on Nov. 29 declared that the Allies were responsible for the present war.

"The ruling circles of England and France," he said, "have rudely declined both Germany's peace proposals and the attempts of the Soviet Union to attain the earliest termination of the war."

In a statement published in Pravda in denial of a French news agency report, the Soviet leader asserted "such are the facts" concerning responsibility for the conflict:

"Firstly, it was not Germany who attacked France and England, but France and England who attacked Germany, thus assuming responsibility for the present war;

"Secondly, after the outbreak of hostilities Germany addressed France and England with peace proposals while the Soviet Union openly supported Germany's peace proposals because it believes and continues to believe that the earliest termination of the war would fundamentally alleviate the position of all countries and nations;

"Thirdly, the ruling circles of England and France rudely declined both Germany's peace proposals and the attempts of the Soviet Union to attain the earliest termination of the war."

Pravda, Communist Party organ, said the French agency had charged that Stalin in a speech last Aug. 19 had expounded the idea that "war should last as long as possible."

"I am certainly not in a position to know in what particular cafe chantant (cabaret) this lie was fabricated," was Mr. Stalin's comment.

War Makes Officers' Gold Braid Cost More

WASHINGTON (AP)—The European war is hitting American Army and Navy officers in the pocketbook. Prices of gold braid and gold lace have gone up more than a third.

Tailors who cut the blue dress uniforms for officers on duty in the National capital explained Nov. 30 that the braid and lace on caps, shoulders, sleeves and trousers were largely imported, chiefly from France, England and Belgium. Supplies have become scarcer because of the mobilization of workers and the price increased further by higher ocean freight and insurance rates.

Women Tilling the Fields of Germany

© International

Take the Places of Men Called to Service

Germans' Spartan Living Eases the War

Second of Two Articles

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 1 — In any consideration of Germany's capacity for "Durchhaltung"—for taking up the slack in its belt and carrying on—one fundamental consideration emerges.

It is that Germany is accustomed by years of practice to living under Spartan conditions. It affects all classes. And when there is talk of the pinch of war, of rationing and substitute products, comparison with other countries is not always valid.

In Germany today the bulk of unskilled labor has a standard minimum weekly wage of 35 marks (nominally $14 but considerably less at the actual value of the mark.) About 10 marks goes for taxes each week, which means that a worker must live on a monthly budget of 100 marks. He can find a two-room and kitchen flat in the poorer sections of Berlin as low as 25 marks.

He can buy all the bread, meat, and fat on the monthly ration cards for 15 marks and another 10 marks will pay for unrationed items of diet, although usually he will spend more on food.

There is no evidence findable that any worker is unable to purchase food provided in the weekly ration cards, which means a pound and a half of meat by American measure.

Clothes are a minor item since two outfits are considered sufficient for a working man and authorization to purchase more is unprocurable without proof that one outfit is outworn beyond a usable stage.

Office work begins with 100 marks monthly for an office boy and runs up through 180 marks for a telephone girl, to an experienced secretary who can earn 300 marks.

In the Government service a minimum junior official's salary is about 300 marks. A 35-year-old married official would receive 650 marks, with a probable American comparison of about $400.

In the army a junior lieutenant gets 250 marks, and a general 1,000 marks. Any comparison is complicated by variations for the size of family and such extra compensations as the Government paying 80 per cent of the cost of the care of a child for the Government worker up to 300 marks.

Taxes, too, vary with the size of the family and the income bracket, sometimes below a fourth of the income but running as high as three fourths in the big brackets. The writer met an industrial official who has an annual income of 65,000 marks and pays 41,000 in direct taxes.

Housing Relatively Cheap

What will the German mark buy? The spread between the purchasing power of the mark and dollar is greater than the spread between the mark and dollar wage range. A German worker with double the mark wage of his American equivalent cannot begin to buy as much in most things, although housing is an exception. The mark buys half what a dollar will in simple apartments. I visited one which cost 50 marks a month. It contained two large living rooms 20 feet square, a kitchen nearly as large as a bedroom, a lavatory, and hall.

The apartment had cold running water, a coal cooking stove, and a coal heating stove. It was hardly luxurious, but it provided a home for a white collar class family of which they need not be ashamed. It was susceptible of being kept clean and respectable.

Similar accommodations in an American city would probably cost at least $25 monthly, probably more. But in food and clothing a mark scarcely buys a fourth of what a dollar buys. The prices of butter, eggs, meat and vegetables all show a dollar purchasing power four times that of the mark. Clothing is similar. Shoes costing 15 marks are equivalent to American shoes at $2.50. Artificial silk stockings costing 375 marks are worth about 50 cents in American money. A man's suit costing 50 marks is worth about $12, and many German families can budget only about 10 marks monthly for clothes.

Hotels Well Supplied

The general effect of the combination of pay standards and purchasing power of the mark hits the middle classes the hardest. Further restrictions imposed by the food and clothing rations accentuate the same effect. A worker is unaccustomed to much meat or many changes of clothing, while the wealthiest classes can still manage to eat fairly well and have enough clothing reserves to carry on for some time.

Those who can afford to eat at the expensive Berlin hotels and restaurants are not affected by the shortage of nonrationed items of diet. Good fish and fowl are available there on meatless days. There are even egg dishes at the fashionable Adlon Hotel, although the average German is allowed one egg weekly at stores, but the price is extremely high. A lunch of potato soup, potato omelette, cream puffs with chocolate sauce, sweet cider, and barley coffee cost the writer 6.5 marks. Such prices are beyond the range of any except foreigners and wealthiest class of Germans.

A major consolation for the middle class so far is that pastries in cafes are as yet unrationed. As a result the cafes are jammed all afternoon, mostly by women, eating quantities of pastries with barley coffee at relatively moderate prices.

The farmer, being at the source of the food supply, also eats well and has limited clothing needs. But the middle class must eat less than accustomed and compromise their former meticulous standards of dress.

A net conclusion, regardless of the relative differences in the status of economic classes, is that all Germany, conditioned by years of practice to Spartan living, enters the war pulling its belt a little tighter.

Reich Dissension Talk 'Exaggerated'

By the Associated Press

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 1

Maj. Percy Black, retiring acting Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Berlin, said Nov. 29 "reports of dissension in Germany are largely exaggerated."

He arrived aboard the American Export liner Excalibur and will make a confidential report to Washington.

Asked if he believed the German soldiers and people were solidly behind Reichsführer Hitler, Major Black replied:

"Remember that any people who go to war naturally feel that their cause is just, and that they are being attacked. The German people from top to bottom are more afraid of another Versailles Treaty than of anything else. They feel that if they let themselves be beaten, that it will be the end of Germany."

French Chamber Extends Daladier's Rule by Decree

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier continued to rule France by decree today following a 318 to 175 vote of confidence by the Chamber of Deputies indefinitely extending the decree powers which would have expired yesterday.

The Premier, however, agreed to call Parliament every month to ratify his decrees—if Parliament happened to be in session. Otherwise, his powers remained the same as before.

Senate ratification, considered merely a formality, was given today by a vote of 259 to 23.

On the final vote and on an earlier Finance Committee amendment which sought to force him to summon Parliament every month regardless of whether it was technically in session, M. Daladier risked the tenure of his Government and won both times.

Former Socialist Premier Léon Blum, who led the oppositon, declared, "I do not intend to play politics . . . but I refuse to accept the text of a law that would transfer totalitarian powers into the hands of the Government without any control by the Chambers."

Basis of Opposition

The Socialists fear, among other objections, that the decree power will exclude the legislators from participating in peace negotiations —a subject on which they have their own particular ideas.

They argue that M. Daladier's power runs for the duration of war, and that a war does not end until a peace treaty is signed.

Premier Daladier's first vote of confidence was on rejection of the Finance Committee amendment. The chamber voted it down, 309 to 188.

Before that Premier Daladier won acceptance by the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies for his demand for powers to rule France by decree.

Daladier Wins

In the Committee's third vote the Premier won by 17 votes to 13.

At first, the Committee had declined to approve the measure as it was presented to Parliament.

Only after six hours of difficult negotiation, during most of which the Chamber was in recess, did M. Daladier win a complete victory.

The Committee first voted down the original draft 13 to 9. They drew up an altered version, and approved this 14 to 9. Premier Daladier, however, refused to approve any modification of his original plan and the powerful Army Committee gave way to M. Daladier when late in the afternoon he conferred with a delegation from the Committee.

As soon as the delegation returned to the Committee and reported that M. Daladier had rejected their compromise, two further amendments were scrapped and the decree law was accepted in its original form. Details were not immediately available.

All decrees adopted by the Council of Ministers, however, are to be subject to Parliamentary approval within one month after being adopted, according to the renewed powers voted the Premier.

Speaking before the special session in support of his Government's measure, Premier Daladier defined France's war aims simply as "to win the war."

Peace of Security

Declaring the time had not yet come "to speak publicly of the goals and conditions of peace," he added that peace, which already had been defined by France and Great Britain along general lines, constituted "peace of security."

The Premier's declaration was broken by the entrance of Communist Deputy Florimond Bronté, sought since his Party was dissolved. M. Bronté was escorted from the Chamber and placed under arrest.

A warrant had been out for M. Bonté since Oct. 5. Premier Daladier interrupted his prepared speech to declare, "The French Parliament cannot stand the presence of traitors!"

M. Bonté was one of a group of the disbanded Communists who urged peace talk with Germany. Most of them have been jailed.

M. Daladier earlier had referred to President Roosevelt's "noble efforts to spare Europe from the terrible test of a new war."

United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who was in the diplomatic gallery, was given an ovation by the deputies during the Premier's pronouncement.

"It was with emotion that we watched develop in the United States the current of opinion which led to the lifting of the embargo on arms," the Premier said.

"That decision has justified all our confidence . . . that the American people will abide by the rights and duties of neutrality."

The Premier was cheered also for his statement that Premier Mussolini and Italy had, during the past three months, brought "the highest contribution for the maintenance of peace in the Mediterranean."

Relations With Spain

France's relations with Spain, he continued, have "improved in a sentiment of mutual understanding."

M. Daladier told the Chamber that France will lay down its arms when "she can negotiate with a Government whose signature will bind its acts."

'She will negotiate," he said, "when the wrongs caused to more feeble Nations will have been righted, when lasting security will have been established."

The Premier reaffirmed at the conclusion:

"We are fighting a war. We are fighting it with unshakeable resolution. We think only of gaining our goal which is, which can only be, victory with the minimum of losses and suffering."

While M. Daladier addressed the Chamber, Camille Chautemps, former Premier and now Minister of Refugees in the War Cabinet, read a similar declaration in the Senate.

The extended debate in the Chamber forced the Premier to postpone until today at 8 p. m. (3 p. m. E. S. T.) his scheduled nationwide broadcast.

Europe's Buffer System Crumbles

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind Soviet Russia's sudden onslaught upon Finland lies the grim fact that Europe's great system of buffer states based on the League of Nations is crumbling.

The impotence of the League has meant the impotence not only of small buffer states like Finland and Estonia designed to keep Russia and Germany from the Baltic, and Czechoslovakia and Austria intended to hedge in Germany from the east and Russia from the west, but even of the older pre-war neutrality buffers like Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The system is crumbling and the question is how much can be salvaged by Britain and France from their position at the extreme west.

The break-up of the buffer system has been too much of a temptation to the Soviets to allow them to continue immersed in the problems of a communistic state. Russia is as imperialistic as it was in 1700 when Peter the Great, finding Russia cut off from the Baltic on all sides, particularly by the then powerful kingdom of Sweden —determined to break some windows through into that sea.

Still Needs Windows

Joseph Stalin today, with Germany on the rampage and only weak buffer states separating Russia from the Reich, is as much in need of Baltic windows for his protection as Peter was. And they are far easier to obtain. It took Peter 25 years to get the pick of the Baltic provinces, Estonia and Livonia, at the cost of subduing imperialist Sweden. Mr. Stalin, known as "the Dry Peter the Great," having made an accord with Germany, the only power in a position to interfere with his plans, for the moment has only the powerless small nations to deal with.

For Russia to remain bottled up in Leningrad and Kronstadt in the north and confined to the Black Sea in the south, with Germany enlarging its territory in a series of lightning strokes would be merely to lay itself open to inevitable depredations from the Germans in the course of time.

When the British and French military mission went to Russia in August, it found that Russia was mainly interested in guaranteeing the integrity—in relation to Germany—of the small Baltic states. Mr. Stalin himself, as late as last March was saying: "We stand for the support of nations which are the victims of aggression and are fighting for the independence of their country." The Allies' refusal to entertain Russia's proposals on this matter clearly showed that they were not approaching it from the point of view of Russia's needs.

Russians Saw Necessity

With the war already in progress and Germany quickly overrunning Poland, instead of being "immersed in the Polish bog" for five years as Sweden's King Charles was after 1702, it was obvious that the Germans might at any moment have taken possession of the Baltic coasts, or the Aaland Islands, which can intercept all traffic through the Baltic to the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland.

The Russians would then have been permanently walled in from any maneuvering possibilities in the Baltic. Mr. Stalin therefore deemed it necessary to act quickly even at the price of swallowing all altruistic professions of the past years.

The small states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania quickly agreed to allow Russia the requested windows in the Baltic in the shape of bases and fortified points. But Finland, with less than 4,000,000 inhabitants, morally backed by Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, and encouraged by the United States, was reluctant to relinquish Hangoe, the Aaland Islands and other points that the Russians considered necessary. Of these points the Aaland islands—6,500 rocky isles populated by 30,000 Swedish fishermen—are the most vital for any power depending on the Baltic for its gateway. The islands dot the Baltic at its narrowest point between Finland and Sweden, commanding even the iron fields north of Stockholm on which Germany depends for its iron ore.

Russia Convinced

The Versailles Treaty, with its system of buffers, had awarded these Russian islands to Finland to be neutralized and demilitarized for all time. As Germany's behavior became more ominous and the League was proved incapable of defending neutrals, Finland became anxious for the fate of the Aalands and proposed to arm them. The nations generally consented, but Russia objected and the rearming was postponed. Sweden, however, assured Finland it could rely on Swedish help if the islands were attacked.

Apparently the strategic position of Finland convinced Russia that it could not afford to consume further time over negotiations and the progressive little nation after being a traditional battle-ground for Swedes and Russians up to 1809, and from then until 1918 a discontented self-governing Russian duchy, is now faced with the necessity of submitting to the imperialistic needs of its great neighbor.

Rebel Finn Regime Reported by Russia

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 1

Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, reported today that a "People's Government of the Democratic Republic of Finland" had been formed in Terijoki, Finnish town near the point where Russian troops first crossed the border yesterday.

Tass said it had been formed by agreement of representatives of a number of Left parties and Finnish soldiers who, it alleged, rose in revolt.

[A Helsingfors dispatch said the report of formation of a rebel Government in Terijoki drew only laughter in the Finnish Capital.]

Finland and Russia Present Rival Views on Invasion

By the Associated Press

Two historic documents, stating the Finnish and Russian cases in the Soviet invasion of Finland, are comprised in the Finnish answer to Russia's denunciation of the Nonaggression Treaty and the Soviet Premier's radiocast.

Essential portions of these declarations follow:

Finland

[*From Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko, Nov. 30, note to Soviet Russia.*]

Finland has not violated the territorial integrity of the U. S. S. R. In order that this be clearly established my Government suggested Karelian Isthmus frontier agents of both States be instructed jointly to investigate the incident in the manner regulated by the treaty of Sept. 24, 1928, concerning frontier agents.

Further, on the Finnish frontier side mainly frontier guard forces have been stationed, which forces cannot constitute any threat against the security of Leningrad. My Government is of the opinion it is not justified to denounce the Treaty of Nonagression which, according to the protocol of 1934, remains in force without the right of denouncing until the end of 1945.

My Government wishes especially to emphasize Article 5 of the Treaty of Nonaggression wherein both the contracting parties declare they will endeavor to settle in a spirit of justice any disputes, whatever the nature of their origin, which may arise between them and will resort exclusively to pacific means of settling such disputes. . . .

Conciliation Procedure

According to said article, conciliation procedure shall be applied particularly when a question arises as to whether a mutual undertaking as to nonaggression has or has not been violated. . . .

Finland is ready to submit settlement of the controversy to neutral arbitration.

In order to prove emphatically there is a sincere effort to reach an accord with the Soviet Government and refute the Soviet Government's allegations that Finland has adopted a hostile attitude toward the U. S. S. R. and is desirous of threatening the security of Leningrad, my Government is ready to settle with the Soviet Government the question of the removal of Finnish defense forces stationed on the Karelian Isthmus with the exception of frontier customs guard forces, to such a distance from Leningrad that it could not even be alleged that they threaten its security.

Soviet Russia

[*From Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's radiocast announcing severance of diplomatic relations with Russia.*]

The hostile policy pursued by the present Government of Finland toward our country compels us to take immediate measures to insure the external security of our State. You know that in the course of the past two months the Soviet Government patiently conducted negotiations with the Government of Finland concerning proposals which in the present alarming international situation it regarded as the minimum essential for insuring the security of the country and especially for the security of Leningrad.

In these negotiations the Government of Finland adopted an attitude of irreconcilable hostility toward our country. . . .

In recent days abominable provocations were started by Finnish militarists on the frontier between the Soviet Union and Finland, including even artillery firing on our troops near Leningrad which caused grave losses in Red Army units.

The attempts of our Government to forestall a repetition of these provocations by means of practical proposals addressed to the Government of Finland, far from finding any support, again met with the hostile policy of the ruling circles of Finland. . . .

The present Government of Finland, which became entangled in its anti-Soviet ties with imperialists, does not wish to maintain normal relations with the Soviet Union. It continues in its hostile attitude toward our country and does not wish to pay regard to provisions of the nonaggression pact concluded between our countries, desiring to keep our glorious Leningrad under military threat. . . .

The Soviet Government was therefore compelled to declare that henceforth it considered itself free from the obligations undertaken under the nonaggression pact concluded between the U. S. S. R. and Finland, and violated in an irresponsible manner by the Government of Finland. . . .

"No Territory Sought"

The hostile foreign press asserts that measures being taken by us are aimed at seizure of Finnish territory or its annexation to the U. S. S. R. This is malicious slander.

The Soviet Government has had no such intentions. More than that, if Finland herself pursued a friendly policy towards the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, which always strove for friendly relations with Finland, would be ready to meet her halfway in regard to territorial concessions on the part of the U. S. S. R.

Under this condition the Soviet Government would be ready to consider favorably even such a question as the question of reuniting the Karelian people inhabiting the main districts of the present Soviet Karelia with the kindred Finnish people in a single and independent Finnish State. . . .

The only purpose of our measures is to insure the security of the Soviet Union and especially Leningrad with its population of 3,500,000. . . .

This problem will have to be solved by the efforts of the Soviet Union itself in friendly cooperation with the Finnish people. We have no doubt that a favorable solution of the problem of insuring the security of Leningrad will provide the foundation of an indestructible friendship between the U. S. S. R. and Finland.

Pianist to Be U. S. Citizen

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Sergei Rachmaninoff, Russian pianist-composer-conductor, announced Nov. 30 he intended to become an American citizen. Asked if recent Russian events influenced his decision, Mr. Rachmaninoff replied, "Don't ask me to talk about Russia."

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Sikorsky Links Air Progress To Helicopters

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (AP)—Up in the Connecticut manufacturing community of Stratford, a Russian-born engineer has been tinkering with a strange contraption which, in principle, he believes is going to revolutionize flying for the private citizen.

Igor E. Sikorski, speaking at a meeting of fellow engineers last night said he was convinced that helicopters will be built to permit "hundreds of thousands and maybe millions" to fly their own aircraft.

He addressed the annual Rotating Wing Aircraft Conference at the Franklin Institute.

Helicopters differ from the more familiar "windmill" planes or autogiros in that power is applied directly to the canopy of whirling blades which lift the machine. Autogiro blades are auto-rotative and the machine is drawn through the air by a conventional propeller.

Mr. Sikorsky built his first Helicopter, a machine which rises and descends vertically, in 1909. It was not successful. In the last decade giant Sikorsky transport planes have surveyed ocean air routes across the Pacific and the Atlantic and linked the two continents of this hemisphere.

"When helicopters for private use will come," he said, "I do not know, but it will be closer to three years than, say, to 13 years.

"They will be useful for cross-country trips because they will have two or three times the speed of automobiles."

Great Britain and France are considering the use of "windmill" aircraft, flying off the decks of a large fleet of specially designed surface ships, to combat the mines and submarines menacing their warships and commercial vessels.

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Another Treaty of Versailles Held Impossible by Journalist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The present European war will not end in another Versailles Treaty, since no nation would be able to impose such terms and the peoples of the warring countries would oppose it, according to S. K. Ratcliffe, English author and journalist. Mr. Ratcliffe is United States correspondent for the London Spectator,

In a series of lectures at Town Hall here yesterday and Wednesday on "Britain and the War Now," Mr. Ratcliffe declared that one of the crucial points in the present European situation was the Russian attitude toward Finland. If Russia were to show itself generous toward Finland, it would find its reputation greatly enhanced throughout the world, he said.

In discussing what he said were frequent American assertions that the present war was "mysterious," he said the apparent slowness of land and air operations were easily understandable, since an attack upon either the Maginot Line or the West Wall would be extremely costly and hazardous, and since both sides know that if they once start an aerial bombardment of civilians, they themselves will suffer terribly. Therefore, he held Germany will continue to concentrate its efforts toward breaking British sea power. To meet this threat, Great Britain had tremendous maritime reserves, he declared, adding that German successes are not as great as those during 1917.

Britain Is Confident

Britain is confident of winning, he stressed, but is very grave.

Mr. Ratcliffe finds Americans much more informed and many times more critical than they were during World War times.

"Then they accepted what we had to say with little reserve," he recalled. "People weren't thinking very seriously. They rather stood in awe, and what questions there were showed little understanding of the problems. Today, every audience is thoughtful and critical. They know what they're talking about. They doubt foreign motives and aims with a healthy, informed skepticism.

"I have been welcomed with the same courtesy and interest, but I am well aware that audiences have changed in their knowledge and understanding of world problems."

Doubts European Union

Mr. Ratcliffe voiced doubt that a United States of Europe would be realized soon. He favored "realistic regional federations" at this time and called the federation of democratic states into a world union, as proposed by Clarence K. Streit, "fantastic."

"A federation of states must be approached on a basis of economic and geographic realism," he said. "I can well see how regional federations, such as a group of the Scandinavian or Danubian countries, would be a start. I'm afraid world union won't be realized in my lifetime or even in the lifetime of my children."

In reply to a question from the audience, he admitted that the British war aims might be stated more definitely.

First Aim Survival

"Great Britain and France are fighting for their lives," he declared. "The first war aim, then, is survival—survival of our way of life, our institutions and even our physical existence."

He assured his audience that he fully approved the British Prime Minister's announcement that a "vindictive peace" must not be imposed.

"We must insist that peace be made by the two sides sitting as equals around a conference table," he added. "All the suffering of the last war, and the suffering that is to be in this one, will be in vain if we forget that. A treaty of agreement must be arrived at by conciliation, arrived at by equals across a conference table."

Cleveland to Get More WPA Jobs In Relief Crisis

CLEVELAND (AP) — Cleveland officials have obtained Federal help in the city's current relief troubles.

An increase of 6,000 in Cuyahoga County's relief workers was promised Mayor Harold H. Burton in a Washington conference on Nov. 30 with Col. F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner.

Mr. Burton said the increase of WPA workers from 31,000 to 37,000, effective in December, "will be very helpful. We were forced because of lack of funds to cut off 12,000 persons receiving direct relief.

"It is our plan to put 6,000 of these who are employable on WPA under the plan approved today."

WPA, Colonel Harrington commented, is "anxious to assist in this situation in the only way it can assist—by giving jobs."

Relief clients, meanwhile, continued to crowd the City's six district relief stations. While many complained of short food rations, and difficulty of getting coal orders, no disturbances were reported.

Individuals told interviewers of privations. One woman, at a west side relief station, declared she was unable to get coal for her husband and four children, and another woman said she could get none for three children.

Under-the-Vest Radios Ahead for N. Y. Police

NEW YORK (AP)—Even the policemen's vests have ears these days.

Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine has disclosed that the police department is experimenting with concealed portable radios carried by policemen for use in gathering evidence.

He said that with the microphone hidden under an officer's vest, the instrument could pick up and broadcast a conversation about 200 feet. Two such portable transmitters are now being tried out.

"Be careful when you are talking to a cop," Mr. Valentine advised.

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The Champion Ready for Its Florida Run

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The Champion, new streamliner built by the Budd Manufacturing Company, for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, was dedicated here today at the Pennsylvania Station prior to its departure for Miami at noon with a capacity list of passengers.

The glistening streamliner, which will make the daily run between New York and Florida in 25 hours, is the first of its kind to be put in service by the Atlantic Coast Line.

An all-chair, reservation train, the Champion contains all of the luxurious appointments of deluxe train travel. From the tip of its purple and silver Diesel locomotive to the tail-end of its lounge-observation car, it is one comfort and color symphony after another.

Outstanding features which make the Champion one of the streamlined trains of the year are the modern decorations by famous artists; glare-proof lights; full air-conditioning and sound-proofing in every car; and a modern diner with meals at low prices.

The color schemes vary throughout the seven streamlined, stainless-steel cars that make up the train. In one car there are rich tones of blue and tan . . . dark blue walls, blending into rose-tan ceiling with the upholstery done in the same motif. Another car has walls of coca brown, ceiling of pink beige with Indian red trim, and upholstery in rich wine tints.

The large compartments are unusually commodious. Those for the women are veritable traveling boudoirs, finished with coca brown walls and ceiling in pink beige. Deep divan chairs and complete powder room facilities have been made available.

The observation-lounge car has a striking new arrangement. Two lounges equipped with divans facing the center of the car are divided by a series of booths. The whole effect is one of luxurious, but informal enjoyment. The color scheme is a deep blue wainscotting with the upper side walls giving way to a light tan. The ceiling is a deep tan.

Chrysler Hits Its Stride As Plants Reopen

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (AP)—The automobile industry's "big three" is intact again.

Tens of thousands of workers continued returning to jobs today as Chrysler Corporation, its long dispute with the Congress of Industrial Organizations settled, resumed production and took an active place beside Ford and General Motors again as a principal manufacturer of the world's motorcars.

On the fifty-seventh day since the wrangle started to tie up Chrysler's mammoth producing units, the corporation was being geared for a speedy return to normal output and its share in this "boom year" for the auto makers.

The thousands who came back to factories, following ratification of the new contract between Chrysler and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, will be followed by more thousands in the next few days. By Monday, officials said, operations may be in full stride.

The new contract, which grants wage increases and establishes a grievance procedure in the governing of production rates, received formal ratification from the U. A. W.

Five big Detroit locals voted "almost unanimously," leaders said, to approve the agreement. The membership of the five represents a heavy majority of all Chrysler locals and the vote, union men said, amounted to final approval.

In a statement, R. J. Thomas, U. A. W. President, and Philip Murray, C. I. O. Vice-President, acclaimed the contract as "a major accomplishment of the C. I. O."

"It was unfortunate," they said, "that the Corporation's concessions were not forthcoming two months ago. The lockout and the strike might thus have been averted."

K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler, said the Corporation was "pleased to be able to give the wage increase." He estimated the increase, which includes a general pay boost of 3 cents an hour, would total $5,000,000 a year.

Mr. Keller said the dispute was "one of the most baffling and unjustified strikes in the history of American industry."

"Our employees needlessly have been deprived of wages and our dealers of sales," he said. "We believe the settlement should have been made without the loss of a single day's pay or a single sale."

Mr. Keller emphasized that, under the contract, the Corporation "retains control of operations," which was one of the major issues. Grievance machinery provides for hearings on union complaints.

Briggs Meets Rise

DETROIT (AP) — The Briggs Manufacturing Company announced Dec. 1 a general wage increase of three cents an hour for its more than 16,000 hourly employees.

The action, following a similar increase granted Wednesday by Chrysler Corporation, was expected to remove any hitch in the resumption of operations following the 54-day labor dispute in Chrysler plants.

'I'll Go to Jail' for Low Milk Price Gentleman Farmer Tells State Board

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1 (AP) — "Gentleman Farmer" Robert G. Jackson challenged the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission yesterday, vowing he'd go to jail rather than increase his prices.

He declined to obey commission price regulations and was charged with "price cutting" at his farm where a sign advertised "cash and carry" milk at 30 cents a gallon.

The Control Board Supervisor, B. W. Harding, said Mr. Jackson flatly refused to boost his price for retail sales to 44 cents a gallon as required by a new price schedule effective today. Mr. Jackson should have sold at 40 cents under the existing schedule.

"I know I am breaking the law," declared Mr. Jackson, who said he kept cattle as a hobby instead of for profit. "This is the first one I've knowingly broken, but it is vicious and should be shown to be wrong.

"If I can cut out the middleman's profit to give my farm a better income and my purchasers, some of whom are very poor, cheaper milk, why should I not be allowed to do it? That is the right of my farm and all other farms and I intend to fight for it."

Mr. Jackson could have sold to metropolitan milk dealers for approximately 22 cents a gallon, but he said that would not support his herd of crossbred Guernsey and Holstein cows and give his farm manager an income upon which he could live. He claimed the Board's "farm sale" price of 44 cents would drive away customers.

Supervisor Harding said Mr. Jackson "has taken advantage of the press to get free publicity for his farm and boost milk sales."

A price cut campaign, Mr. Parodneck said, was started 10 days ago and had spread to several parts of the city.

Leaders in other milk distributing circles said they had been informed of considerable price cutting recently, but that it was between independent companies struggling for market advantages.

Mr. Parodneck said he made a personal survey in one New York City district which confirmed his belief that an expanding price war had started.

Price War?

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Meyer Parodneck, attorney for the Dairy Farmers Union, said yesterday that the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association had started a price war in New York City which threatened to destroy the federal-state milk marketing agreement.

The Dairy League offices immediately denied it was engaged in price cutting after Mr. Parodneck said a price war was started to capture a larger share of the milk market.

Control Is Urged On N. Y. Dairymen

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1 (AP)—Holton V. Noyes, State Agriculture Commissioner, thinks New York's $2,000,000,000 dairy industry must regulate its own production "within reasonable limits."

"I cannot quite see," he told a dairymen's dinner last night, "why it is more ridiculous to control agricultural production than it is to control industrial production."

The Commissioner said such control was the "more important" of two threats to successful operation of the federal-state milk marketing order. The other he listed as a lack of co-operation by farmers. He termed the milk-marketing pact the "complete answer" to the problem of producer price control.

Milk Act Backed

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1 (AP)—The New York State Farm Bureau Federation Nov. 29 approved a recommendation of its dairy committee that "the present system of milk marketing as made possible under the Rogers-Allen Act and under the Federal Marketing Agreement Act" be continued.

Milk: Cash-Carry vs. Home Delivery: Page 13.

An Early Spring?

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Roy Pope's pear tree is working overtime. It bloomed two months ago. Now it has its second crop of the year.

Going South in 'Solid Comfort'

A Chair-Car View in the Silver Meteor

Deeply upholstered, reclining chairs are standard equipment on the Silver Meteors, the Seaboard Railway's new low-cost streamliners. The coaches are of stainless steel, built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia. Interiors are styled in the most modern color designs. Each coach seats 60 passengers in reclining chairs upholstered in soft spongy rubber. A variety of soft pastel shades in the cars make them most attractive to the traveler.

Two New Silver Meteors Are Added to Seaboard Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Dedicatory exercises for two new and complete Silver Meteors were held here today at the Pennsylvania Station by the Seaboard Railroad. These two sleek streamliners, right out of the shops of the Budd Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, will join the original Silver Meteor on the New York-Florida run, thus enabling the Seaboard Railroad to give daily service from here to Miami, Fla.

The necessity of these additional units was seen soon after the inaugural run of the Silver Meteor's first unit last February. The popularity of the train grew so rapidly that reservations were at a premium. Seaboard immediately placed orders for the two units which they presented to the public here today.

When the Silver Meteor went into service last February, it alternated between the East and West coasts. Every trip was sold out far in advance. Even after the winter's rush it maintained its capacity passenger lists.

The two new units, the first of which left for Florida this afternoon, are identical with the one constructed last year. They are drawn by a 2,000-horsepower Diesel-electric locomotive capable of a speed well over the 100-mile-an-hour mark. There will be seven cars in each unit including a diner, club car, and observation-lounge car. The observation-lounge car is equipped with big arm chairs and comfortable divans.

This daily streamlined service to Miami enables New Englanders to leave their homes on the morning of one day and arrive at Miami or some other southern resort on the very next afternoon. The train is scheduled to leave New York daily at 3:30 p. m. and arrive at Miami around 6 p. m. the following day.

The new Silver Meteors were on public exhibition from 8 o'clock this morning until shortly after noon. A private showing was given to officials from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

Educational Caravans Aid Chile's War on Illiteracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The Ministry of Education announces the organization of motorized caravans to aid illiterate adults. These vehicles will tour the countryside, staying in villages and hamlets overnight so that itinerant teachers can impart the rudiments of knowledge to men and women who began to work before elementary education was enforced. Simultaneously, the Ministry has established 400 new teaching posts as the first step towards the realization of a six-year plan to build new schools and improve existing ones and to extend educational benefits to all children.

The foregoing is part of the Poullar Front Government's campaign against illiteracy. It is not surprising that recent periods of political and economic crisis have been prejudicial to the objects of national education. Progress has been made in the fight against illiteracy, but it has been neither rapid nor complete. The Aguirre Government has approached the subject from a very practical point of view, in marked contrast with the mysticism with which illiteracy has been to frequently hidden in Chile.

The Minister of Education, Don Rudecindo Ortega, has an argument which resembles that which any capable merchant would approach the reconstruction of a business allowed to fall below the norm of efficiency. Teachers, he argues, in order to teach properly, must not be half-starved, in debt, or worried. Their salaries must be raised to a reasonable living level. There will then be an end, he says, of charges that there is an ideological bias to school-teaching.

Again, children cannot be expected to learn if they are cold, miserable and hungry. Therefore, they must be warmed and fed with milk and cereals when necessary before the labors of the day are started. The scholastic breakfast is already in force, especially in rural schools.

Practical education, to be effective, requires equipment and proper housing. Therefore, approximately 300,000,000 pesos will be spent during the next five years on new standard schools—400 of these—while those in use are to be overhauled and put in a comfortable condition.

Stamps Now Buy Pork and Fruit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department added pork products, rice, oranges, grapefruit, and hominy grits Nov. 29 to the list of surplus agricultural products obtainable by relief families under the food stamp program.

Commodities already on the list include butter, eggs, raisins, apples, dried prunes, onions, dry beans, fresh pears, flour, corn meal, and lard.

Through the stamp system, relief families receive free of charge stamps good for the purchase of surplus products at regular grocery stores.

The plan operates in 23 cities. Officials hope to have it in 100 by July 1.

The Department also authorized the Surplus Commodities Corporation to buy surplus lard and certain cuts of salt pork to be distributed among relief families by state relief agencies where the stamp plan is not operating.

All the Diners Said 'Thanks'

WAUKEGAN, Ill. (AP)—Harry and Frank Kilbane are twins and partners in a downtown restaurant.

Frank, a Democrat, observed Thanksgiving Day Nov. 23. Harry did his celebrating yesterday and announced it with a sign reading: "Republican Thanksgiving dinner 40 cents—to Republicans only."

Frank countered by erecting a booth in front of the restaurant and putting up a sign: "Hot dogs free to Democrats here."

"I won't touch a cent of your G. O. P. profits," said Frank when Harry told him more than 200 dinners had been served.

"What profits?" asked Harry. "I cut the regular 75-cent dinner to 40 cents."

Alien Registration Act Overthrown

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania's new law requiring registration of aliens was declared unconstitutional by the Federal District Court Nov. 30.

It was to have become effective Dec. 1.

The act which Republicans put through this year's Legislature would have required—with few exceptions—persons not citizens to register with the State Department of Labor and Industry and at all times have with them identification cards.

The court decision came on a challenge by Philadelphians, Bernard Davidowitz and Vincenze Travagliana. They contended the statute was class legislation, violated constitutional guarantees of personal freedom, and was a usurpation of citizenship powers vested only in the Federal Government.

Bund to Raise Fund to Fight To Free Kuhn

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, Führer of the German-American Bund, convicted Nov. 30 by a jury of falsifying Bund records and the larceny of $1,217 in funds, faces a maximum of 30 years imprisonment when he appears before the Court for sentencing Dec. 5.

In the meantime, the Bund National Vice-Leader G. Wilhelm Kunze, began plans to raise funds for an appeal for the Bund Leader. At a rally in New York City last night, some 400 heard the Vice-Leader tell them that "we will carry this battle through until he (Kuhn) is free again."

The verdict found against Kuhn was that he was guilty of grand larceny in the first and second degrees to the extend of $717, and two counts of forgery in the "Murray transaction."

The "Murray transaction" was a $500 item which Kuhn listed on the Bund books of record and which he informed members had been paid to James D. C. Murray for legal services. These two items totaling $1,217 were all that the jury was permitted to pass upon in an indictment which originally charged thefts amounting to more than $14,000.

Two counts dealing with more than $8,000 charged as a theft was eliminated before trial and Judge James G. Wallace disallowed two other charges of $4,424 of Bund funds because, as he ruled, the prosecution had not proved this beyond a reasonable doubt.

Still continuing is a Federal investigation of both Kuhn and the Bund which United States Attorney John T. Cahill has described as involving allegations "of a very serious nature."

Tour of Americas And Music Under Stokowski Baton?

WASHINGTON (AP)—As a result of war in Europe, Leopold Stokowski may lead a grand concert tour of Latin America next summer and hundreds of American tourists may accompany him on the maiden voyage of the finest passenger boat ever built in this country, the America.

It was reported reliably that Mr. Stokowski agreed to the plan tentatively in a conference with a spokesman for the committee organized recently by the Commerce Department among shipping and travel executives to stimulate tourist traffic to Latin America. The United States Lines, for which the America is being built, will be consulted next.

The project developed from the coincidence that the America, when it is completed next spring, will be barred from the European trade routes by the neutrality law, if the war is still going on; that next summer, as usual at that season, scores of the country's finest musicians will be idle; and that various agencies are anxious to divert some of the usual tourist traffic from Europe, where the neutrality law forbids tourists to go, to Latin America.

The idea is to have Mr. Stokowski, best known as conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, organize a large orchestra and arrange a tour of 30 or 40 concerts throughout Latin America.

The group would travel on the America, attracting hundreds of tourists to the boat and assuring it of a profitable as well as colorful maiden voyage.

Officials expect the project would be an effective good-will gesture among the Latin-American hosts.

Shirley on New Career As Seventh Grade Girl

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Shirley Temple started to school Nov. 28.

Heretofore, the 10-year-old star has been tutored privately at home and on movie sets. Her mother decided, and Shirley readily agreed, it was time she began associating more with other girls of her own age.

She entered the seventh grade of a private school for girls. Although the school is not far from Shirley's home, she will be taken to and from classes each day by her chauffeur-bodyguard.

Real Pigskin Swagger Gloves

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For Satisfactory Shopping . . . in Worcester (Mass.) . . it's

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Famous for Fashions . . . for Quality . . . for Fair Prices

Prado: Business Policy for Peru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The new President, Dr. Manuel Prado, will interest himself in production and public works rather than in political problems. He made this clear in a campaign speech in the Plaza de Acho which contained the outlines of his program. He hopes that the reformed constitutional position will leave him free to concentrate on national business development.

To improve agricultural production Dr. Prado wants a better distribution of the land without too much estate breaking. Rather than divide up the big haciendas, he would parcel reclaimed land for the peasants and their families. He is economically, not politically opposed to "exaggerated division of large estates."

Backs Co-operatives

He is enthusiastic in his support for co-operatives by which he hopes to accelerate diversification of Peruvian crops and place cheaper food on the consumer's table. The lack of domestic-grown food is a great problem for Peru. Dr. Prado plans to import breeding animals to help the livestock industry and increase pasture acreage, to encourage poultry-farming and to modernize sea-fishing methods.

Development of mining is associated with the promotion of manufacturing self-sufficiency, but the new President prefers integral industries. He cites textiles, rubber goods and celulose because of ready-to-hand raw materials. Coal and oil production will continue to be pushed, to insure that every domestic requirement, including that of national defense, is fulfilled.

Regional cement plants and iron works are planned for the continued execution of the road, bridge and irrigation building projects. Trunk roads into the interior will end at navigable points on the rivers—for instance, at Yurimaguas on the Huallaga and at Pucallpa on the Ucayali. In this way exports can leave Peru by the Amazon, as well as by the Pacific. The merchant marine will be developed to carry produce overseas as well as along the coast.

Improved communications will also help to break the isolation of the Indian communities, according to Dr. Prado, who promises to safeguard their property rights during the process of education and economic transformation.

The new President has no spectacular social welfare program but he is committed to the expansion of the laws protecting manual and office working classes. Although dictatorially governed under President Benavides, Peruvians were given advanced social legislation, with insurance and indemnities. Dr. Prado will introduce State pawnshops to encourage thrift. He will also build stadiums and swimming pools. A new national library and artistic centers are promised.

As public works will absorb all available labor there will be a "well-organized immigration policy." Financially, Dr. Prado promises simplification of taxation, balanced budgets, punctual servicing of debts and plenty of cheap credit. He will also try to eliminate some of the bureaucracy.

Wide World

Dr. Manuel Prado
President-elect of Peru

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 1 (AP)—The National Electoral Board announced that with the count still incomplete results of the Oct. 22 election for President of Peru stood at 249,712 votes for Dr. Manuel Prado to 68,225 for Jose Quesada, who has protested conduct of the ballot.

The Board, however, gave no indication of when the count would be finished or when it would proclaim Dr. Prado President-elect, as required by the Constitution. Both candidates belong to old Peruvian families and are considered conservatives.

Leaders of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies summoned a preparatory session yesterday of the Congress elected in October to pass on credentials of new members.

Prado's Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Dr. Manuel Prado, who will succeed Oscar R. Benavides as President on Dec. 8 next, has won national fame in many spheres—as soldier, organizer of the merchant marine, natural scientist, writer, farmer, engineer, and banker. He has been President of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru for the past five years.

The new President comes of a distinguished family. His father was President before him—Gen. Mariano Ignacio Prado, victor in the 1866 war. Although graduating from San Marcos University as an engineer he had an essentially nationalist education. He enlisted in the cavalry during the 1910 conflict with Ecuador and was honored by Congress for courageous action in the 1914 revolution.

He was thorough in scientific studies, however, and gained the highest university awards. In open competition he obtained the professorship of Infinitesimal Analysis in the Faculty of Science. He is a director of the Revista de Ciencies, one of the leading scientific reviews in South America, and is inspector of museums at San Marcos University.

The President-elect went in for farming to learn something about Peru's basic industry. Later he appeared as the manager of associated electrical enterprises and organizer of mining and industrial companies. He never sailed the sea professionally but rendered important services in reorganizing the national mercantile marine.

His organizing and managerial abilities attracted the attention of Government and business. He became General Manager of the Central Reserve Bank, from which position he rose to the Presidency of the institution.

President Benavides, who has always emphasized that he is a business executive and a public works promoter, is believed personally to have selected Dr. Prado as his successor. He was impressed by his acumen and the determination with which he solved business problems.

Dr. Prado's character is deemed to fit in with the reformed constitution's requirement of a strong executive rather than a strong Congress, while as an engineer he will be able to give personal attention to building roads and bridges and stimulating production—which is the essential function of government, according to the outgoing President.

'World Peaceways' Is Battler Of Complacent U. S. War View

This is the second of three articles describing the growth and scope of peace organizations before and since the outbreak of the European war.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—World Peaceways, Inc., suggests a monthly "bill of claims" against Europe's warring powers showing how costly war is to neutrals as well as belligerents.

This organization, one of the Nations established peace groups, already has sent communications to non-combatant countries suggesting the plan.

"We want the nations at war to do some thinking about what war does to all countries," said Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Director. "We think an effective peace plan calls for the neutrals to gang up on the belligerents and so we're plugging for a closer relationship between those countries which are not at war."

Must "Sell" Neutrality

Eight-year-old World Peaceways, operating independently of most of the Nation's peace groups, faces its biggest job today—selling Americans on strict neutrality. It frankly admits dissatisfaction with the temperament of the American people toward the war in Europe.

One reason for this dissatisfaction was the popular approval given repeal of the arms embargo which World Peaceways fought on grounds that scrapping the prohibition of arms and munitions was "psychologically dishonest" even though technically legal.

The organization is concerned, too, with "a considerable argument for prosperity" as a result of the war.

"We know," said Research Director J. Max Weis, "that information has been circulated to the effect that certain stocks are 'war babies' and are going up—this despite the professions of many business men that they have no desire for war profits."

Sentiment May Change

If the war drags on, Mr. Weis continued, there may come a day when American sentiment will say "let's ditch the whole neutrality law— we want to move on without restrictions."

"You can't disagree entirely with the shipowners in their attempts to get around the no-shipping clause of the law. Economic anarchy is bound to come to us if we're kept off the high seas for a long time."

World Peaceways was formed in 1931. It is best known for its dramatic advertising—chiefly in magazines—which seeks to deglamorize war. Its annual budget averages $350,000, obtained through donations.

Peace Broadcasts

In addition the organization puts out a weekly information service composed of comment on current issues and their bearing on war and peace. Weekly peace broadcasts go to approximately 100 stations and lately it has been sending peace discussions to Latin American countries for use in newspapers and periodicals.

Mrs. Sternberger, a native of Cincinnati, is Executive Chairman of the Good Neighbor League and was instrumental in forming the National Council of Women.

Mr. Weis was educated for the Jewish ministry and later devoted himself to a study of economics.

Britain Calls More Men

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP) — King George VI today summoned all male British subjects from 20 to 23 years of age to register for military service Dec. 9.

Approximately 250,000 men are expected to answer.

This was the third conscription proclamation this year and extends military service to those 22 years old and all those who have reached 20 since June 3, when the first call was made.

The call into actual service is expected after the first of January.

The proclamation applies only to persons ordinarily resident in Great Britain and exempts men in holy orders or regular ministers of any religious denomination.

Men affected by the call but not in the United Kingdom on registration day will be required to report within seven days of their return to Britain.

The men registered Dec. 9 will be called for service as far as possible in order of age, the youngest first.

Battles in Air

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced yesterday that two British planes overtook and downed a German Dornier seaplane over the North Sea. This was in addition to the German Heinkel Plane reported shot down off Northumberland.

Two British fighters engaged a German aircraft north of Firth of Forth but the German escaped, the Air Ministry added.

[The German High Command reported that "German reconnaissance planes ran into extremely bad weather over the North Sea. Four flying boats made emergency landings and were damaged but the crews were saved."

In Oslo, Norway, the reported forced landing of a German warplane near Farsund late Nov. 29 was believed to be a sequel to an encounter between warships and airplanes witnessed earlier by the Coast Guard station at Stadt.

About the same time a Norwegian cargo boat wirelessed that it had rescued four German fliers in the North Sea.

The plane which landed at Farsund was confiscated and its crew interned.]

Belgian Protest

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Belgian Government protested to the German Government Nov. 29 against an alleged violation of Belgian territory by German planes.

War Cost Soars

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons Nov. 29 that Britain's expenditures on war and other services now are at the rate of about £2,400,000,000 annually.

This would constitute an increase of about 66⅔ per cent over peacetime expenditure, he said.

"Before we are finished with the war it may mean fearful sacrifices, some of which we have hardly begun to dream are possible," he added.

Winners of Wiley Essays Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. W. W. Skinner, President of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, announced Nov. 28 the winners of the Association's first annual essay contest in honor of the late Dr. Harry W. Wiley, Department of Agriculture chemist.

Prize winners were: first, $300, Harold F. Snow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who wrote on "Purification of Cellulose with Acetic Acid"; second, $200, Ralph D. Maby, Purdue University, whose subject was "Utilization of Carotene from Different Oils by the Rat"; third, $100, John D. Service, University of Florida, who wrote on "The Use, Effect and Determination of Arsenic in Florida Grapefruit and Oranges."

All were agricultural chemistry seniors last spring, when the essays were written.

Manton Case Tied To Patent Ruling

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes on Nov. 28 held valid the "fink bath" patent for chromium plating, obtained by a Professor of Electric Chemistry at Columbia University in 1926.

The judge held that the patent was infringed by the Great Lakes Plating and Japanning Company. The suit was brought by United Chromium, Inc., present owner of the patent.

If the ruling is upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals, it was expected to be used in an attempt to obtain a Supreme Court reversal of a decision written by former Judge Martin T. Manton of New York, holding the patent invalid. Judge Manton recently was convicted of conspiring to sell decisions of his court.

Germany Lists Total of 194 Vessels Sunk

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, reported today that from the beginning of the war to Nov. 28, 194 vessels, totaling 735,768 tons—both Allied and neutral—headed for Great Britain, had been sunk by German submarines or mines.

DNB said the sinking of 162 ships—52 of them neutral—totaling 639,689 tons was confirmed by German reports.

Non-German sources, the agency said, disclosed an additional 32 ships of 96,079 tons total, half of them neutral, representing 39,321 tons.

The statement listed 150,867 tons of shipping as tankers and said the average was 7,500 tons a ship—in other words, about 20 tankers.

DNB insisted total losses must be considerably larger, however, charging that the British Admiralty had not published all losses, especially those along the British Coast.

U-Boat Sunk

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP) — An official announcement today said a French torpedo boat on Nov. 30 had sunk a German submarine which was attempting to attack a convoy of freighters.

The submarine was the craft mentioned in the regular evening communiqué Nov. 30 as having been "successfully attacked."

The announcement said the submarine's prow emerged at a sharp angle after explosion of a depth charge and then the craft disappeared almost vertically.

Earlier, César Campinchi, Minister of the Navy, said that 223,000 tons of merchandise intended for Germany had been seized in three months of war.

At least 30 German submarines had been sunk by Britain and France, he added.

More than 350 German ships are bottled up in neutral ports with about 1,500,000 tons of merchandise, M. Campinchi said.

Three Sinkings

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Survivors of the 4,260-ton Finnish steamer Mercator said the vessel had sunk after striking a mine off the coast of Scotland en route to Finland. All except one missing member of the crew was brought ashore today.

Earlier reports disclosed the sinking of the 3,114-ton British steamer Ionian off the East Coast. A warship landed her crew of 38 at a British port. The Ionian went down after an explosion Nov. 30.

The 2,730-ton British steamer Sheaf Crest was also reported sunk by a mine off the British Coast Nov. 30. Twenty-nine survivors were landed, a number of them injured.

Liner Gets Call

HONG KONG, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Canadian Pacific Liner Empress of Japan will join the liner Empress of Canada in full-time war service when she completes her present Pacific voyage, it was announced here today.

265 Men Missing

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced yesterday that 39 officers, including the captain, and 226 men of the armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi are missing.

The Rawalpindi, a 16,697-ton vessel, was sunk off the coast of Iceland Nov. 23 in a battle with the German pocket battleship Deutschland.

Capt. E. C. Kennedy, previously had been reported rescued.

Ships Join Fleet

MANILA, Dec. 1 (AP)—The United States Navy's Asiatic Fleet was augmented today with the arrival of Submarine Squadron 14, consisting of six submarines of 1,400 tons each, dispatched from Honolulu for "normal replacement."

There was no official announcement of what disposition would be made of six old-type submarines stationed here.

Battle at Sea

STAVANGER, Norway, Dec. 1 (AP) — Two British cruisers, one towing a damaged British submarine, arrived Nov. 30 in waters near here. Residents believed this was the aftermath of a battle reported off the coast Nov. 30.

[Residents reported a heavy naval engagement off the Norwegian Coast between planes and warships. Gunfire was heard and planes were seen maneuvering.]

The Norwegian Admiralty ordered seaplanes to investigate the arrival of the cruisers.

New Warship

TOKYO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that the warship Nisshin was lanuched yesterday for the Japanese Navy at Kure. No details of the vessel were disclosed.

Ships in War Zone

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare Nov. 29 disclosed that United States vessels, forbidden by the American Neutrality Law to enter the European war zone, were being brought into British ports for examination.

Neutral shippers declared that vessels thus concentrated for examination by the British Contraband Control were exposed as easy bombing targets for enemy bombers.

In the week which ended Nov. 25 the British Contraband Control considered the cases of 134 ships, 13 of them from the United States.

On Nov. 28 there were 85 ships still at Contraband Control points. Two were United States vessels which had been held more than a week.

Portuguese Trade Discussions Soon

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Dr. Joao Emauz, a director of the Bank of Portugal, is coming to the United States on a Pan American Clipper to discuss development of Portuguese-American trade.

Dr. Emauz, a well known lawyer, financier and expert on colonial matters, said:

"An increase in Portuguese-American trade is of economic and political interest to both countries in the present international uncertainty. The Portuguese & American Corporation recently founded in New York is supported by the Portuguese Government and will promote the most important developments in economic and trade relations between Portgual, her colonies and America."

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

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THE Rosslyn Hotels
Largest Popular-Priced Hotels on the Coast. Known all over the world for their luxurious accommodations and excellent meals. . . .
Centrally located . . . Convenient to theatres, shopping and financial districts. One block from Pacific Electric Station. Our annex especially caters to women travelling alone
Rooms with Bath . . . . . from $2.50 PER DAY
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains

HOLLYWOOD-ROOSEVELT HOTEL

★ Life in Los Angeles revolves around Hollywood
★ Life in Hollywood around the Roosevelt
★
400 airy outside rooms . . . Every room with a bath . . . Adjacent fireproof garage . . World renowned "Cinegrill".
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Trekking in the Himalayas

Of the many different kinds of holidays one can take in India, perhaps the most enjoyable is a trek in the Himalayas. Those whose duties keep them in the plains of Bengal all the year round are especialy thankful to escape for awhile to the invigorating heights. Through the months of planning for such an expedition, the thought of adventurous climbs and unequalled scenery keeps one on tiptoe with anticipation.

We selected Sikkim for the district, and November for the season of our holiday. The monsoon had been long and heavy, but was safely over by Nov. 1, when we set out from Kalimpong, armed with passes to be shown to the sentry on the Frontier which divides British India from Sikkim State.

Kalimpong lies at a height of 4,100 feet above sea level, and is interesting in that it is situated close to the borders of the three closed Lands—Tibet, Nepal, and Sikkim. It is the last place in India on the trade route which passes through Lhasa, the capital of the mysterious land of Tibet, and then on, for many days' journeying, into China.

Sikkim Is Worth a Visit

Sikkim is a small country but of such exceptional interest and beauty that it is well worth a visit. One must be prepared for a strenuous time however, for each day's Dâk (journey) includes steep climbs and sharp descents over rough and rocky paths. With the exception of the one thoroughfare which runs from British India to Gangtok, the capital, good roads for wheeled traffic do not exist in Sikkim, neither are there any railways or hotels. A few trekkers of abnormal energy hike both up hill and down, but most prefer to ride on mules or hill ponies when climbing, and to descend on foot.

Mounts must be sure-footed for the traveling one does in Sikkim. Though hill ponies are excellent animals, mules are even better. Some tracks we had to negotiate were literally only narrow ledges, overhanging the precipitous mountain sides which dropped to a depth of 3,000 or 4,000 feet.

The first day's march took us along the valley of the Great Rangit River, world-famous for its butterflies. Here are to be seen over 500 beautifully colored specimens. We were fortunate in coming across a very large and varied assortment, but the kind which was most prolific was a small, bright yellow butterfly of which there were literally thousands. Wherever there was a moist patch of ground, it was covered so completely by these little insects as to give the impression of a sheet of gold. As we passed, the swarm fluttered up and around, shimmering like flashes of light in the bright sunshine. Then they settled down again, and on looking back we saw their yellow brightness turn the brown roadway to gold for an expanse of several feet.

Kaloo Arrives

It was at this point of our journey that we were joined by a stranger. He was just nobody's dog—all black, with an expressive tail and appealing brown eyes. We called him Kaloo, the Nepali word for black. He evidently half belonged to someone, for he searched and sniffed all through the day, but failing to find his former acquaintances, he adopted us, and very glad we were to have his companionship for the rest of our tour.

The original inhabitants of Sikkim are Lepchas, a charming, simple, agricultural people. From among the immigrants from the neighboring states of Nepal, Bhutan and Tibet we encountered a ragged Tibetan muleteer on the first day of our trek. He offered to sell us a string of mule-bells at a fantastic price. Refusing his offer we asked, in the vernacular of the district, and pointing to Kaloo, "Is this your dog?"

"No, but I'll sell him to you," came the reply, with a broad grin and without an instant's hesitation. He was a good-natured, and amusing rapscallion!

The mountains sloping down to the Rangit River are thickly wooded, and there we often heard, but never saw, barking deer quite close at hand. When we began the ascent to Namchi, our first resting place, we were glad to mount our riding-mules, as the rought path made a long and winding climb of 5,000 feet. As we rose, we passed through the altitude at which the cicada thrives, and the sound of the shrill chirping was almost deafening. A little higher up we came quite close to a large troop of monkeys, intent upon devouring the ripening cereal crop of some industrious cultivator. Kaloo rushed wildly among them, barking his protest, but what was he among so many? and soon, to our relief, he retreated.

A World at Our Feet

As we traveled on we had ever fresh and changing views of the most superb mountain groups of which Kanchenjunga is the dominating peak. The climax of our tour came when, cold, hungry and very tired after a hard day's trek of 18 miles, during which we climbed from a valley 4,500 feet above sea level to a height of 12,000 feet, we suddenly saw the world beneath us. As we faced the semicircle of the now multi-colored snows, the sun, like a flaming ball, was slowly sinking on our left; the valleys were filled with billows of cotton-wool clouds, tinted with pastel shades of every imaginable color; the lower hills stretched, range upon range, into a blue mystery; the plains lay opal and mauve in a hazy distance. The whole was so wonderful, so awe-inspiring, that it took one's breath away. All sense of tiredness was forgotten; the bitter, biting wind was unheeded, as we watched the ever changing colors.

Before our holiday was over we trekked through woodland glades, among rippling streams and sparkling cascades, where the iris, primula, and wild rose grow, and birds flash colorfully from tree to tree.

At other times our path led us through fertile valleys or humid forests of fantastically gnarled and lichened oaks, magnolias, laurels, chestnuts, and walnuts. Each day from these lower altitudes there followed an ascent, by ways devious and rocky, through forests of rhododendrons to the clear heights above, where our eyes were gladdened by scenes of beauty and grandeur. Even when darkness came on, we still saw in memory scenes as magnificent as any this world can offer.

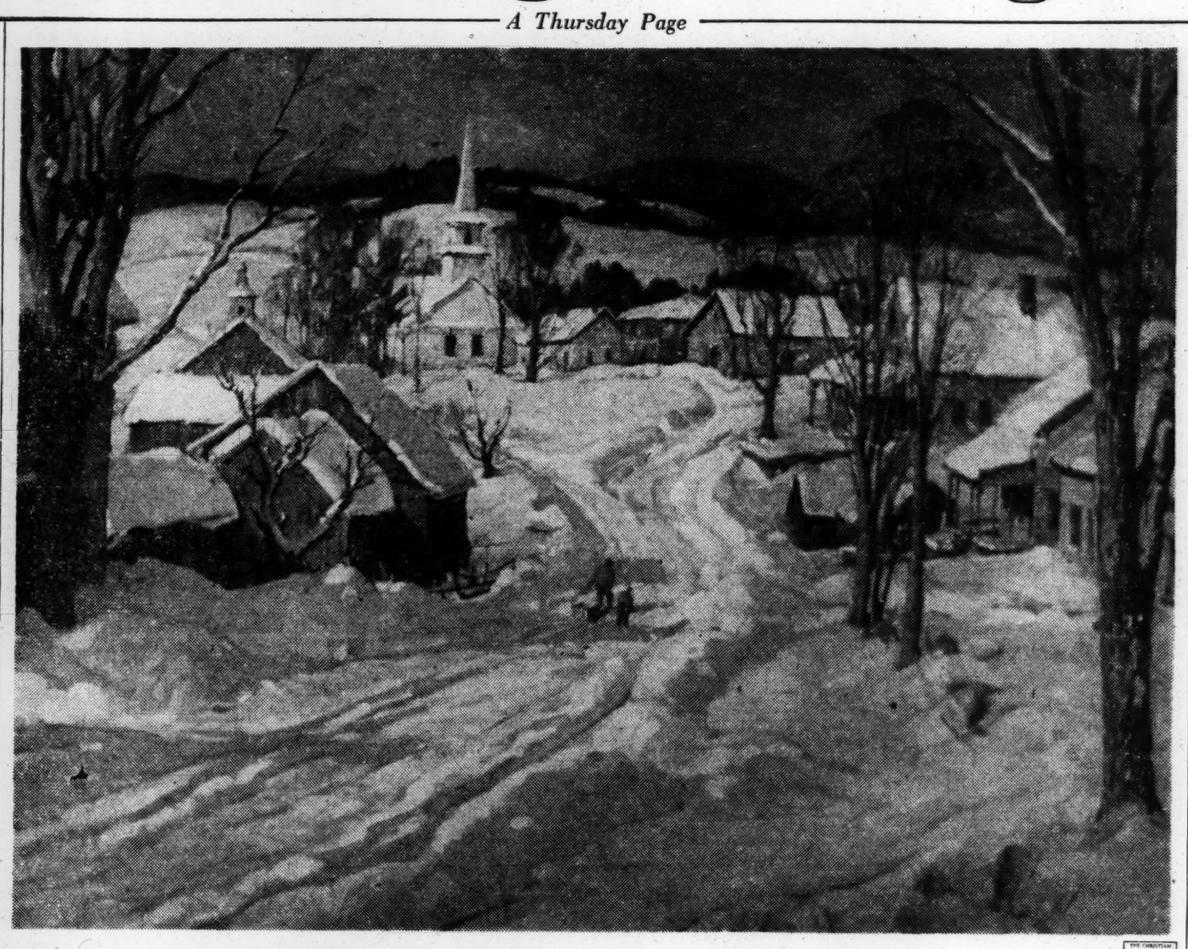
Barbara Korb

Bring Out Your Waste Paper!

The Paper Control Board has asked British Boy Scouts to help in the collection of waste paper throughout the country. War means a shortage of wood pulp and it has been proved that waste paper is the most useful substitute. A scheme covering the whole country, in which 400,000 Scouts act as collectors, is now in operation.

Paper of all kinds is required and Scouts are collecting newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, wrapping papers, cardboard, cartons, and boxboard.

A central depot has been established in each district by the local Scout authorities, and all Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts, Rover Scouts, and Scouters are taking paper to these depots. Bring out your waste paper, Scouts of Great Britain!



A Vermont Village After Heavy Snow

Painters in New England are fond of portraying villages and stretches of the countryside under a blanket of snow. They paint in such a natural way that we feel chilly just looking at the picture. In this picture of "South Wyndham," Vermont, by Aldro Hibbard, even though it looks very cold in the village at the time the scene was painted, we feel confident that there is warmth and comfort in those gabled wooden houses that seem to have grown right out of the hills. Vermont is noted for its rugged scenery.

New Books—Of You We Sing

Book Reviews

America of Other Days

"Runaway Linda" by Marjorie Hill Allee is a lively story about a plucky girl of 1875, who with her young brother ran away from a man who falsely claimed to be her "uncle" and found refuge with a kindly Quaker family on a prosperous Indiana farm.

Stephen Meader, a popular author of boys' books, has a new hero, seventeen-year-old Bill Crawford in "Boy With A Pack." The hard times of 1837 did not stump Bill. With his meager savings he bought a trunkful of notions and set out as a Yankee pedlar on foot from New Hampshire for the Ohio country. It's a grand adventure story, about horses as most of this author's books are, and Bill's experiences called for courage and character in meeting the conditions he encountered.

"Mutiny At Midnight," by Edouard A. Stackpole, tells of the adventures of Cyrus Hussey of Nantucket aboard the whaleship "Globe" in the South Pacific from 1822 to 1826. A strong, virile, lusty tale of the sea, for those who can take their fiction strong. The author, a genuine Nantucket Islander, now living in a house that once belonged to an old whaling captain, writes authentically of the whaling days and the men who sailed from Nantucket.

"Peter Hale," by Julia Davis, takes us back to Virginia in the vicinity of Jamestown in the year 1643. It is a tale of a twelve-year-old boy, Peter Hale, an English orphan who came on the ship "The Royal Charles" and finds, when he lands in Virginia, that he is a long way from his destination—Massachusetts Colony, where his uncle lives. In the days of the colonists this was a distance seemingly unsurmountable for a lad. The story tells of Peter's hardships and the thrilling events that lead up to a happy ending. It is interesting from cover to cover and will appeal to both girls and boys.

"Ocean-Born Mary," by Lois Lenski, is the story of a real girl who was born on ship board, while her parents were crossing to America in 1720. A band of priates captured the ship soon after her birth. When the pirate captain saw the baby, he was so impressed that he named her Mary and allowed the whole group of immigrants to proceed to America unharmed.

The child grew up and was always called Ocean-Born Mary. Miss Lenski has written her story around this character set in Portsmouth and nearby New Hampshire country about fifty years before the American Revolution. Miss Lenski's "Ocean-Born Mary" will have greater appeal for older girls than earlier books for it is better story telling.

Busy Leisure

For hours of leisure activities there are books that offer boys and girls suggestions for further fun. "Let's Go Fishing!" A boy's book on freshwater fishing describing tackle and how to make it, the common baits and how to find them, the common fish and how to fish for them is by Lee Wulff, one of the best anglers in the world. His own pictures interpret a text so interesting we know it will fascinate boys who like fishing and prophesy it will attract new followers to the sport.

Ian Fenwick gives us "Start Early," a slight little book, though a practical one about skiing. Bobby, the fortunate lad in this story, has an Uncle Tommy who presents him with skis, takes him to the mountains and is able to teach him how to ski. The reader may follow Uncle Tommy's instructions to Bobby, skipping of course, all of Bobby's mishaps, and become fairly proficient in the art of skiing. Ian Fenwick has a thorough acquaintance with the sport, and the ability to write, and draw pictures that will amuse and instruct beginners of varied ages.

For those interested in dramatics we recommend "Curtain Calls For Joseph Haydn And Sebastian Bach" by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deutcher, musical plays that contain dramatic scenes from the lives of these composers, adapted from the authors' popular biographies of Haydn and Bach. The book contains actual music from the composers' works, including the complete score of Haydn's "Toy Symphony," making it worthwhile to own for the music as well as useful for play production in home, school or club.

"Plays For High Holidays," with incidental music and dancing, by Janet E. Tobitt and Alice M. G. White are four full-length plays of religious significance for Christmas and Easter. Well written plays such as these, with valuable notes on production, stage effects and costumes, suitable for amateurs and young people, are a welcome addition to any drama shelf.

For camera "fans" there's "The Boys' Book of Photography" by Edwin Way Teale, whose enthusiasm for photography makes a worthwhile and readable addition to the amateur's library on picture-taking. He covers all phases of photography and the many photographs and diagrams add interest and value to this up-to-the-minute book on a popular hobby.

Stamp collectors will be pleased with "Heroes On Your Stamps" by John Gregory, a fourteen-year-old boy who tells his contemporaries interesting stories about the persons whose portraits are on the stamps and the events in history which brought them into prominence. The book is illustrated with enlarged portraits of the stamps and with photographs of sculpture, paintings, etc., used in preparing stamp designs.

Career of a Quaker Girl

Career books are very much in evidence on Fall lists. From among the many, one stands out because of its story interest and for its historic significance. It tells of a Quaker girl, Hannah Nicholson, who wanted to be an artist in the days when women were not supposed to have careers.

"Hannah Courageous," by Laura Long, takes us to the small community, White River, which is a station on the Underground Railroad. Hannah's progress in the course set for herself is told against the historical background of Quaker life just before the Civil War.

The steps between the dream of a successful career and its accomplishment provide incidents and friendships in a story that will appeal to girls especially interested in career stories.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Runaway Linda, by Marjorie Hill Allee. Illustrated by David Hendrickson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.00.

Boy With A Pack, by Stephen Meader. Illustrated by Edward Shenton. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company. $2.00.

Mutiny At Midnight, by Edouard Stackpole. New York: William Morrow & Company. $2.00.

Peter Hale, by Julia Davis. Illustrated by Louis Wiesenberg. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. $2.00.

Ocean-Born Mary, by Lois Lenski. Illustrated by the author. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.00.

Let's Go Fishing, by Lee Wulff. Illustrated by the author. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Start Early, pictures and story by Ian Fenwick. New York and London: Oxford University Press. $.75.

Curtain Calls for Haydn and Bach, by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deutcher. Illustrated by Mary Greenwalt. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.

Plays For High Holidays, by Jane E. Tobitt and Alice M. G. White. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Boys' Book of Photography, by Edwin Way Teale. Illustrated with diagrams and photographs. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.

Heroes On Your Stamps, by John Gregory. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.00.

Hannah Courageons, by Laura Long. Illustrated by Edward Caswell. New York and London: Longmans, Green and Co. $2.00.

A Pensive Camel

Vittore Pisano, known better as Pisanello, is noted today not only for his beautiful paintings but for the drawings which he made so carefully as preparatory sketches for the paintings.

It was common for Italian artists of his time—fifteenth century—to work carefully over pencil or crayon sketches before commencing to work with oil colors. They made these drawings in order that the characteristics of the bird, animal or person should be familiar to them.

What a convincing portrait Pisanello has made of this camel. He drew painstakingly, giving prominence to all the details that were especially camel-like. The drawing is now in the Vallardi Collection, in the Louvre, Paris.

The Southern Prince

The Southern Prince is in the harbor now.
The wind and frost have carved
A glittering figurehead against her prow.
Winter has added to her full cargo
Great jewels of ice . . . the burden of the snow.
In southern seas she stood against the sky,
Her rigging proud, her masthead high.
But now she labors, clumsy, slow,
A ship of ice . . . a galleon of snow.
Each rope, each flowing line
Thickened and heavy in the frozen brine.
Oh, Southern wind, break free her icy shroud,
And let her move again . . . remote and proud!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Make a Patchwork Pincushion

Patchwork pincushion balls make charming gifts, and will be found entertaining work for winter evenings. Moreover, they are useful, original and economical.

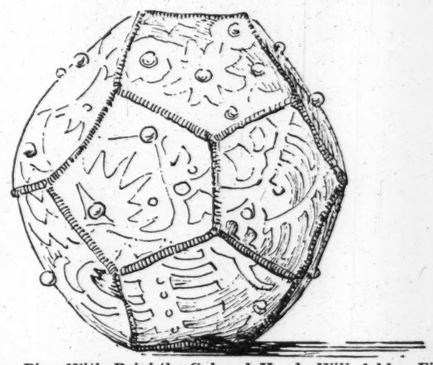
This is how they are done: First you will need a firm pentagon. Cut out the paper pentagon (Fig. 1) with scissors, taking care that you get it absolutely correct. Paste it on to a piece of card, or thin tin or talc. When the paste is quite dry cut round the edges very carefully.

You now have a strong, firm pentagon from which to proceed. Take a piece of thinnish paper, and placing the pentagon upon it, draw round the sides accurately and cut out. Repeat this until you have 12 paper shapes. Now choose some bits of bright and attractive cotton materials from your piece box or rag bag and placing the paper shapes on the material, cut them out allowing a little more than ⅛th of an inch all round (Fig. 2). Now turn the edges in on the wrong side and paste them down neatly over the shape (Fig. 3).

Choose some suitable embroidery silk or cotton thread and a needle that is not too fine, and making your stitches as small and even as possible, commence to "top" for "oversew" two sides of the pentagons together (Fig. 4). Continue sewing sides together in this manner until there are only two sides left.

Next you must find something with which to stuff the ball. Sheep's wool is the best, and can be collected from the hedges and washed if you happen to live in a locality where that is possible. Or you can use kapok or sawdust or cotton. Stuff the ball until it is absolutely full, otherwise it will be flabby, then sew the last two sides together as neatly as possible.

All the sewing is done on the right side, and the pasted paper is left where it is. Do not forget to put some pins in the pincushion. If you can find a few with brightly colored heads they will add a finish to your gift.



A Few Pins With Brightly Colored Heads Will Add a Finish

A "Royal Port"

Puerto Real, on the Bay of Cadiz, is in the southern part of Spain, and is thought to be the oldest trading station on the bay. The city owes its name, which means "Royal Port," to the fact that in 1488 it was rebuilt by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.

What the British Empire Is

By E. E. Kellett

Words are ambiguous. Even if they have been originally precise, they change their meanings. A good example is afforded by Mr. Horwill in his Dictionary of "American." A schoolgirl in America said that the casket-scene in the "Merchant of Venice" was too sad. She did not know that to Shakespeare, as to the English today, "caskets" meant, not "coffins," but "coffers" or "boxes."

This ambiguity is so common that a cynic once said, "Language was given to us to conceal our thoughts," and certainly there has been scarcely a treaty which, either accidentally or on purpose, has not been so drawn that it can be "interpreted" pretty well as statesmen please. But there is perhaps one word more fatally misinterpreted than any other, and that is the word "Empire" as applied to the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is still entangled with its old military meaning. When a Roman general had won a victory, his soldiers used to salute him as Imperator or Emperor, and certain officers of the State were said to be "imperial" or to hold an "imperium," because they had, within their sphere, absolute command. And when Augustus and his successors took supreme power into their hands, they were perpetual Emperors.

A Fallacious Phrase

But there is nothing of that kind about King George. To think there is any likeness between his rule and such an "imperium" is a pernicious error. It lies at the root of that fallacious phrase, "The Haves and the Have-Nots," which causes so much ill-feeling. Britain does not have her so-called Empire; she has no more authority over Canada or Australia than over Virginia or Massachusetts. This is a simple fact; and it is one that people constantly forget.

At one time, it is true, there was something "imperial" about the British Empire. It was imperial to claim the right to tax the Thirteen Colonies; and it was this imperialism that the Colonies successfully resisted, thus teaching a lesson which all imperial states would do well to take to heart, but which few do learn.

At first, it must be owned, Britain also was slow to learn it. Here were dependencies, allowed more freedom than had ever been enjoyed by such peoples in all history, and they had broken the connection. The bonds, therefore, which held the remaining colonies to the mother-country must be tightened. But the feeling did not endure. In 1837 Canada, which had been conquered from the French, revolted as her southern neighbor had revolted. The revolt was suppressed; but what was done then? The famous Durham Report of 1839 (really drawn up by Charles Buller), based on the principle that the people of a country know better what is good for them than a Ministry living three thousand miles away was, after some hesitation, adopted by the Whigs under Lord John Russell, and Canada received a government responsible to Canadians.

As Freedom Broadened

In 1867 the various provinces, Newfoundland excepted, were united in one Dominion; an act which still further emphasized the autonomy of the country. This was a precedent from which "freedom slowly broadened down."

Forty years ago, the Australian States were federated into a "Commonwealth" with a capital at Canberra; and shortly afterwards South Africa was similarly united, given responsible government, and, in effect, made autonomous, and this though, only a few months before, a large part of the country had been at war with Britain. Campbell-Bannerman, to whom South Africa owes this freedom, laid down in memorable words the principle on which he acted: "Good government is no substitute for self-government."

Finally came the Treaty of Westminster, which affirmed in parchment the binding character of this principle, and indeed carried it farther. So much so, that it allows the Dominions to secede if they wish in the assurance that what they may do they will not wish to do.

A Friendly Alliance

The "Empire," if by the word we mean the four great Dominions, is a friendly and sympathetic alliance, nothing more and nothing less. It is held together by ties of language and blood, and by common allegiance to the Crown; the presence in London of Dominion agents, who put the views of their people before the British Dominions Secretary, and convey the British views to their own Ministers, is the practical expression of this friendship; and the meetings of the Prime Ministers, held at frequent intervals, carry on the work. But, except in word, there is nothing imperial about the business. In certain cases the Governor, who represents the King, is chosen by the Dominion from its own people. Thus—to say nothing of the Irish Free State—the royal deputy in South Africa is Mr. Duncan, a South African.

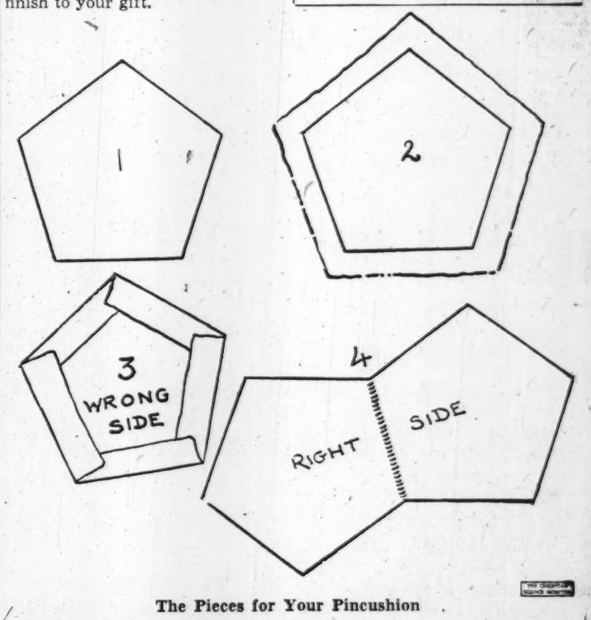
Consistent with the absolute freedom of the Union—a freedom which no "Empire" has ever allowed to its provinces—is the demand, which is already being voiced and has long been tacitly understood, that the Dominions should be taken into consultation in matters affecting foreign policy. If they are to decide whether in actual war they shall help or refrain, it is but right that they should take some share in the policy which may lead to war.

Freedom in Trade

Long before the Colonies had become Dominions, Unions, or Commonwealths, they had enjoyed a right not often permitted to dependencies of an Empire: they imposed duties on British goods, a right voluntarily limited by the recent Treaty of Ottawa, and liable to revision by consent at a future date. This is the exact contrary of the old Imperial system, under which colonies were forbidden to trade except with the mother-country—a fact perfectly familiar to those who know the history of the Revolution of 1776.

Thus, when looking at a map of the world with the British "possessions," marked in red, let everybody mentally substitute another color. These are not possessions, nor can they even be surrendered. One used to hear, when there were disputes between Britain and America, the cry, "Let Britain give us Canada, and all will be well." We no longer hear that cry; but, from what I have said, it will be clear that it was an ignorant one. Britain cannot give up Canada; the only Power that can do so is Canada herself.

But what, you may ask, of the Crown Colonies, and is not King George "Emperor" of India? There is much to be said in answer to these questions; but here again it will be found that the common ideas are completely mistaken.



The Pieces for Your Pincushion

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The December Food Markets Have a Holiday Air

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Decked With Christmas Greens Food Stalls Spell Festivity

Abundance of Holiday Fruits and Vegetables for Active Young People. Meats and Turkeys Plentiful

December in the Food Markets

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The holiday season is in the air. Christmas greens and decorations will soon be making their annual appearance. Fortunate indeed are those people who can sally forth into their own woodland and pick out for themselves a Christmas tree and greens for wreaths and garlands. Next best is to visit a big city market, and enjoy the woodsy fragrance of this little corner of the forest.

Many homemakers will welcome the chance to be imaginative in their decorating. They may scour the fruit stalls for the most perfect and colorful fruit. One interesting arrangement is to use a fresh pineapple in the center of the table. Arranged around this are bright shining apples, firm perfect pears, tangerines, and clusters of dark purple grapes. Projecting from the deep green leaves of the pineapple are six or eight long slender tapers. When lighted, these throw a soft light over the rich colors of the fruit.

Apples and Pears

Fruit is lovely to look at; it is delicious to eat. This year it is abundant and inexpensive. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that the crop of apples for the whole country is 25 per cent larger than last year. We should use apples in a variety of ways on our menus and should be able to ask the marketman for the right apple for each dish. A McIntosh apple is delicious to eat raw or for applesauce. The Baldwin is excellent for eating and cooking and nothing can excell it for making apple pie. Due to the fact that the exporting of apples is largely cut off, tremendous quantities are being canned as applesauce.

There are many pears in the market at the present time and prices are down, as exports have fallen to a low level. California, Oregon, and Washington are the principal states for winter pear production.

The Bosc pear, a large pear with a long tapering neck, is especially good for baking. It is in season until about the middle of December. The Comice is a famous eating pear and is available until late January. The Anjon is good for all-round use and is in the markets through April. These pears lend variety to winter meals. They may be served uncooked, in salads, and in fruit cups. They may be baked with a bit of ginger to "point them up" or with brown sugar or honey and a dash of cinnamon.

Citrus Fruits

Oranges and grapefruit are abundant too, and low in price. Moderns have included these citrus fruits so wholeheartedly in their meals that it would be hard to imagine a week's menus without these friendly fruits. In fruit cups, in salads, in desserts—there is hardly a spot in the meal that does not welcome them. Texas pink grapefruit are available. They may not taste any better than ordinary grapefruit, but they lend a touch of color wherever they are served. Florida kumquats are here for the holidays. They are good in salads and fruit cups and make a pleasant addition to the table centerpiece. Tangerines, too, are favorites with many. Tangerine marmalade is a tangy spread for the morning toast.

In some markets pomegranates may be bought. Use them in the fruit bowl, then shell out the seeds, sweeten slightly and mix with coarsely broken nuts and serve in sherbet glasses.

Dates and figs are fruits that were known to the ancients. They were popular then and we like them now, especially at this time of year when they are first coming into the markets. It was not until about the turn of the century that members of the Department of Agriculture set about establishing figs and dates as a commercial crop in the United States. Growth of the industry was fairly slow but large amounts are grown annually at the present time. We use dates and figs with nuts or fondant as candy; we stuff them with cream cheese or nuts and use them in salads. We chop them and use them in cake filllings, in steamed puddings, in tapioca cream, in cookies or in muffins.

Spinach Is Fashion

Most vegetables have been in the bargain class this fall. Brussels sprouts, broccoli, and cauliflower are inexpensive. Spinach is reasonable and, jokes to the contrary, is popular with grown-ups and children. If the family gets tired of the same old buttered spinach, serve spinach in some new and more glamorous ways. Serve it with an onion-butter sauce. Chop finely one or two onions, sauté in butter, add the juice of a lemon, and pour over coarsely chopped spinach. Or cook a handful of Italian chestnuts, remove the shells, and chop coarsely. Sauté for a moment in plenty of butter, and mix lightly with cooked spinach.

The crop of cabbage was light this year but even a light crop exceeds a million tons. Quite a pile of cabbage! At this time of year, quantities of cabbage appear on our tables as sauerkraut. Its acid tangy flavor gives a real lift to our meals.

Crisp kraut is good with sausages, spareribs, frankfurters, and ham. It's grand, uncooked, with baked beans. Some people stuff ducks with sauerkraut and many people fry it with diced apples and serve it with pork chops. It seems just the proper food for crisp December weather. Squash and turnips are good buys and good foods, too, for winter menus.

Plain Folks

Mushrooms are a food that have graduated out of the aristocrat family and have become plain folks. Mushrooms have been known since earliest times, but it's only in recent years that they have been abundant and inexpensive. The commercial production of mushrooms was started in Pennsylvania about 40 years ago by a group of florists. They bragged of their success and other people soon went into mushroom growing and the industry grew. Now over 30,000,000 pounds are produced annually in this country. About 20 per cent of this crop is canned and a large percentage goes into canned mushroom soup. Mushrooms are so fragile that many sections use canned mushrooms almost exclusively.

Mushrooms are the "grace notes" of cooking. There are so many delightful ways to use them. Creamed mushrooms and chicken, broiled mushrooms with steak, mushrooms stuffed with oysters, chopped mushroom and bacon sandwiches—these are only the tiniest sample of the mushroom possibilities.

Oysters, and of Course, Turkey

Remember that December is an R month and oysters are in season. Oyster stew, fried oysters, oysters in a rich curry sauce and served with boiled rice; there is no end to the variety of ways of serving oysters.

Beef and veal are lower than last year, and pork in all its various forms is an exceptionally good buy. Poultry is reasonable with the fowl and roasting chickens being especially good values. Of course turkeys are much in evidence. This year's supply promises to be the largest on record, probably 15 per cent higher than the previous record year, 1936.

Large turkeys are definitely cheaper than the smaller ones and some housewives will take advantage of this price difference and have several meals on turkey even after Christmas Day. Turkey à la king, turkey pie with sweet potato topping, to say nothing of turkey hash, are almost as great favorites as the original roast turkey. In many families the week after Christmas with its parade of leftovers is a very pleasant period.

This is a monthly feature. "January in the Food Markets" will run Jan. 5, 1940.

20th Century-Fox; Universal

1—Sailors' togs for week-end cruises chosen by Hollywood's fair sex are likely to resemble this practical costume selected by Brenda Joyce. Her well-cut slacks are heavy ivory linen, the shirt washable navy and white striped silk. Gum-soled shoes in navy and white linen and a visored linen cap complete the outfit. 2—A slack suit of rose-colored challis wool for brisk days is chosen by Binnie Barnes. It's of the coverall type, and has round silver buttons down the front. 3—For resort wear, cotton again comes into its own. This Roman-striped skirt in shades of blue, scarlet, and green and the accompanying monotone blouse of blue are made of seersucker. 4—This knee-length tennis dress, worn by Ann Gwynne, is of pale blue sharkskin, trimmed with a colorful plaid belt. Beneath it are worn matching shorts.

West Coast Play Togs Southward Bound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

You'll play with a new and vivid spirit in this year's cruise and resort clothes. They'll add a zest for travel to anybody's wardrobe, and with the South American way practically the only way left for Americans to go, perhaps it's more than coincidence that cruise fashions take their cue from the land of the gaucho and the lovely señorita.

Linens gaily embroidered in wool, mantillas studded with brilliance for formal dinners aboard ship, tightly girdled tiny waists above swirling skirts, tiny ruffles cascading down your formal things, and startling stripes in your play clothes. Jungle leopards accent your heavier coats and alligator skins add wear to your wedge-heeled sports shoes.

Featuring Piqué

One of the better-known California manufacturers of sportswear is featuring piqué, both navy blue and white, in badminton costumes, tennis frocks with extremely short skirts, and for that knee-length jacket you'll want to don after a swim.

An outstanding sportswear store has placed its emphasis on "packables"—silk jersey blouses to be worn with soft shetland wool skirts or silk jersey shorts; navy blue silk jersey slacks with man-tailored shirts whose only trimming is the hand-stitching in light blue wools. Even bathing suits with full skirts and draped bodices in silk jersey—light blue and greens. All are grand for air travel where every pound counts.

Pajamas de Luxe

Helen Taylor has designed an outstanding pajama outfit of white sharkskin. The trousers are pleated and worn with a red jersey top, while the white bolero coat of sharkskin has gold button trim and is double-breasted.

Another of her outfits features a striped cyclamen, blue, and light blue skirt which ties on over shorts and bra of navy blue jersey. The draped sports turban is of the striped material.

Also in her collection are very full-skirted beige linen sports dresses, embroidered with brown and red wool, pinafore play frocks whose full skirts are held up with suspenders over the short-sleeved blouses, with sunbonnets to match, and rayon jersey tennis duds with sunshades to match. The latter, obviously for use while watching the game.

Sport coats are much longer this year and nearly come to the hem of your sports dresses. One very attractive model is of pale rose flannel with pin stripes of white, made with detachable hood.

For a Holiday Supper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Friend . . . new dress.

This is about something to eat. It's not new, it's just chicken in gravy. Or cream sauce, if you prefer . . . and can't you visualize it as the "main dish" at a holiday supper?

The start is to butter a glass baking dish. In goes the chicken and gravy. Some mushrooms might follow if they happen to be around. The topping (and it is just that!) is Christmas trees cut out with a cookie cutter from slices of bread, . . . they are dipped in this mixture: 1 cup of milk, 1 beaten egg, ½ teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt.

With a pancake turner lift the "trees" from the batter, place in a circle, points to the center, on the chicken-filled dish. Bake in a moderate oven until chicken is hot, and the trees are delicately browned. Chopped parsley sprinkled on each tree helps their looks. Have the trees as close together as guests at a wedding of Royalty.

F. G. P.

Saturday Afternoons

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Starting out on our adventure of homemaking in a little two-room apartment, we promised each other that Saturday afternoon was to be the "frosting" of our week's activities.

In those early years, the "frosting" was of the simplest sort, but to us it was delectable and entirely satisfying. In the Fall of the year, a long hike around the reservoir, scuffing in the leaves, like children, then the joy of returning to our warm little kitchen, where the odor of baked beans (for we are state-of-Mainers), home-baked with pork and molasses, whetted our already gigantic appetites,—these outings constituted our playtime and recreation.

* * *

Springtime found us, on a Saturday afternoon, with lunch basket, reading matter, knitting needles, and a sketching pad, picnicking in a near-by woodsy spot. Tiny sweaters, all pink and fluffy, soft and cuddly as the little one we expected took shape as the knitting needles clacked merrily. The clicking of the needles and an occasional scratching of pencils gave expression to our peace and contentment. Words are unnecessary where there is unity of thought and understanding.

When we were "three," our frosting became sweeter still, because we were now sharing it with another. It is hard to tell who did enjoy it the most,—fond Daddy, as he rolled out his first-born, all blanketed and cozy in her London pram, or maybe the littlest one who seemed to exude a special sweetness saved just for Saturdays. But to the homemaker, it was the high point of the week, it was frosting, which would make any young mother's mouth water. An afternoon with college friends, an unhurried shopping tour, or an hour or two to browse around in the bookstalls, these half holidays were indeed an adventure. Baked beans, again, this time flavored with the recital of the afternoon's activities. There is no dullness, where love is interchanged.

* * *

Now, Saturday afternoons are gay entertaining adventures, colorful as a kaleidoscope. A daughter of a dozen years has a way of injecting eagerness and enthusiasm into the simplest experience until it becomes an adventure of exciting freshness. A trip to the Art Museum, an afternoon down the Harbor, a tour of a candy-making establishment, hours spent at the colony of new homes with the always-alluring "Open for Inspection" signs out front,—these are but many more are our Saturday outings.

Seldom do we spend one of our precious afternoons at the movies. "You can go to the movies any old time," says the twelve-year-old matter-of-factly, but of course Disney's Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, well, that came under the heading of adventure. An adventure which lasted right through till bedtime, because Snow White lived again that night in our parlor (Snow White garbed in Mother's long violet velvet evening wrap, with Daddy's malacca cane held aloft as a wand). The male member of the family exhibited hitherto hidden histrionic talent by playing, not a dual, nor even a triple role, but, yes, a septangular part, one for each one of the Dwarfs, and doubled, too, for the vocal accompaniment of the Ugly Witch (Mother's voice was nowhere near cackly or rasping enough!).

* * *

Our Saturday afternoons have proved their worth. They are our frosting, but even more, they are a manifestation of the oneness which rules in our household. To us, they are now a tradition, deeply rooted and deserving of continued observance, Yes. Saturday afternoons in our family are going to be adventures for years to come, we expect, certainly as far as the twelve-year-old is concerned, as evidenced by her eager little remark to the ticket buyer of the family as he stood in line to procure three seats for the current matinee at the Opera House, "Just think, Daddy, when I'm married and have my family, too, we'll be buying a whole block of seats together for Saturday afternoons, won't we?"

D. C. D.

Chopped Walnuts

When preparing walnut meats for cookies, cake, salads, etc., I place the required quantity on the mixing board and roll slightly with the rolling pin. This is quick, and according to the pressure, the size of pieces can be governed.

(Mrs.) G. C. G., Nevada

Culled From the Delano Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GARDENING

My favorite sport is getting practical ideas from gardens, ideas that I can put into instant or future use in my own garden or pass along to my friends. And so when I had a morning early in November to spend in New Bedford I didn't spend it with Portuguese fishermen or with French Canadian weavers, but steered straight for Judia Delano's garden. The owner passed away some time ago, but her garden though reverting to the wild is still civilized. The Delano place covers more than an acre of city property. First, I noted the hemlock hedge all around, compared it with my memories of the trimmed pine hedges of the Macdowell and St. Gaudens places in New Hampshire, and opted for the latter. Then I resolved that somehow, somewhen, somewhere I was going to have saecular tulip and beech trees on my place and would begin next spring.

* * *

But for immediate garden action, right now before the ground freezes the Delano garden gave me ivy, box, porcelain china grapes, and clematis seeds. I picked a bunch of small-leaved ivy sprays to root at home in water and to pot before Christmas for seasonal gifts. Everyone wants an ivy and is grateful to the giver. You can always give it by vasefuls or in pots. Then I looked at the box bushes that fringed the garden walks and picked some small branches. Next morning the sunshine on it in my window made the room redolent with the boxleaf perfume and I tried it as a prop for Virginia or wine-red carnations and knew I had made a discovery. Most of it will be a permanent winter bouquet, but some of it I shall put into the ground as slips for broderie de parterre, flower-bed edging, that the French use so much. It will not root this fall, but the stems will become calloused and ready to grow next spring, and will grow well then if I keep them wet enough. The slips will need some protection this winter, as they are the round leaved variety, and I shall cover them with pine boughs or cranberry rakings.

* * *

I had an emotion of recognition when I picked some porcelain china grapes from the high Delano wall behind the greenhouse. I had seen them first at a Canton (Mass.) garden club in October. They are grapes about the size of a pea and all the colors shading from ivory white to lilac to verdigris to a bright steely blue. I have since looked them up in Bailey and find they are not grapes but are classed with the ampelopsis and woodbines. Their botanical name is Vitis brevipedunculata or Ampelopsis heterophylla, preferably the latter. Each grape has three or four seeds which I shall save and bestow on garden friends for I am told they grow quickly and will cover an apple tree in three years.

Best of all my Delano acquisitions were sprays of red clematis seeds each terminating in a long furry beard hair. I showed it to Louis Vasseur, the Milton wiseman and considered the best authority in the U. S. on clematis, for he is a graduate of the national school of horticulture at Versailles, he has worked for the King of Saxony, and he forces clematis for the spring flower shows.

"That," said he, "is the Clematis japonica, the most fragrant of all clematises. It has purple flowers with a perfume of linden and orange blossoms, just like the tisane we French know. The seeds, now red, will turn brown and then you'd better clean them and give them to your friends at Christmas or plant them yourself next May. But don't plant them near a bedroom window. You would find the perfume too strong and heavy

Frank Arnold

Dear Editor:

Some years ago I clipped an article on "An Orange Grove Indoors" which told of growing orange trees by planting pips in scooped-out orange halves. Assuming that "pips" are the seeds, I have tried this several times with no results. The orange shell dries up almost within a day or two, and the seeds do not germinate. I would greatly appreciate it if you could tell me why I have failed.

Mrs. F. E. B., Massachusetts

* * *

Instead of trying to tell you at long range why you may have failed, let me tell you what we have many times done, and with success. We have at different times, over many years, raised delightful little centerpieces for small tables, by planting orange or grapefruit pips. I have seen little orange or grapefruit plants raised in scooped-out half shells, but the shells do, as you say, dry rapidly, and don't make very satisfactory "pots." We have used ordinary clay pots, shallow and squatty, or else decorative bowls. Charcoal and some broken pot in the bottom of the bowls, and good sandy loam are what you need. Be sure that the pips are from fruit that is really ripe. Some oranges are picked very green, and you cannot go by the color these days for color has been added to these (such information being stamped on the skin). Many varieties of oranges are seedless, so you will watch for a really ripe variety containing full-sized seeds. Dry the seeds thoroughly but not too quickly, for about ten days or so, then plant about an inch and a half apart. Keep in a temperate place, putting into the sun for part of the day, and watering enough to keep moist. The result should be little sprigs of dark green with shiny leaves, a pretty little forest of sprigs, that last a long while. I once lived in a girls' club where a pretty pot of grapefruit seedlings formed the centerpiece on every table in the huge dining-room.—Garden Editor

Send us your garden questions for this regular Friday column.—Garden Editor.

Many Uses For A Three-Legged Colander

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many uses for the three-legged colander. While peeling an onion, place colander in sink under cold water faucet. Hold onion in hand with slow stream of water continually pouring over the onion while you peel and cut it. Cut down through the onion all across in one direction then turn onion in hand and cut again in same manner. Now cut several times crosswise, it will be in small pieces. Some will fall from hand but will be in colander. You can do this without onion juice getting in eyes.

I also peel most all vegetables this way, as the water pours through colander they are clean and ready to use.

The colander is useful for chipping ice, as the pick does not injure the bottom of colander.

Also after rice has boiled until tender, place in colander and let cold water run through the rice. Then place colander with rice over a vessel of hot water to keep until ready to serve. You can also warm cold rice this way.

When opening cans of fruit or vegetables, also draining off water from cooked food of any kind or boiled eggs, pour in colander then back into vessel if necessary.

V. F. N.

Incantation For A Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream and sift and beat and mix—
Pies and cakes and cinnamon sticks;
Tarts and crullers, cookies, sauce—
Blend and work and knead and toss.
Measure, simmer, stir and stew,
Sweet content will come to you.
Follow the directions neatly,
Season every dish discreetly;
Labor with the hand and heart—
Achieve at last a work of art!

Marion Glidden

For the Garden Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A full-bodied general reference book or practical guide for gardeners has made its bow under the title, "America's Garden Book," by Louise and James Bush-Brown. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, $3.50). Designed to do for gardeners what "America's Cook Book" does for cooks, it is similar in size and format to that thoroughly practical and amazingly complete kitchen volume. Essential information concerning almost anything to do with gardens and gardening is included herein. Some of the sections are Soil and Soil Improvement; Design; Vines; Roses; Rock and Wall Gardens; The Herb Garden; Flower-Pot Gardens; The Culture of Plants in Nutrient Solutions; Propagation; Coldframes and Hotbeds; Garden Calendar. Useful too, is a set of maps showing average frost dates and planting zones. The information throughout is easy to get at, the paper and print good, and illustrations and diagrams where given, clear. The volume is not thumb-indexed, an improvement to be recommended; but for the price, it certainly offers excellent foundation fare.

* * *

Added to the Gardener's Library series of horticultural handbooks edited by Edward I. Farrington for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and reviewed in these columns last summer, is a new volume. "Begonias and How to Grow Them," by Bessie Buxton. (Hale, Cushman & Flint, Boston, $1.) Although the writer of this brief review had always cherished certain begonias as house plants, it was not until she saw the wonderful display of tuberous-rooted begonias in the garden of the Provincial House in Quebec that she became awake to their beauty as outdoor plants. Similarly, in sections of the world where they are extensively grown outdoors, as in parts of Australia, people may be unaware of their beauty as house plants. "I can't do anything with them," say some homemakers. But with this book you can! It tells all you will need to know about kinds and cultivation; will give you some fun if you wish to experiment with seed sowing and propagation; and will add a bit of the romance of horticulture to your begonia tending when you see how many kinds there are and what far corners of the earth they come from. Nice clear pictures, too.

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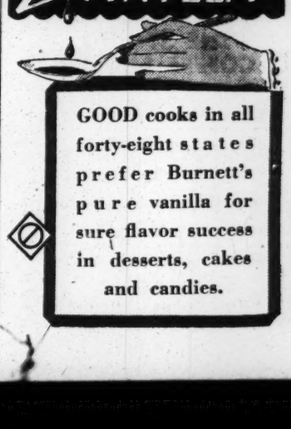
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Tennessee and Southern California Ranked One-Two by Football Statistical Bureau

Cornell Awarded Top Honors Among Eastern Gridiron Teams

The Cornell University football team, unbeaten and untied during its 1939 campaign, today was acclaimed officially as gridiron champion of Eastern colleges by a vote of leading sports writers of principal Eastern cities, all of the members of the Committee which selected the annual winner of the August V. Lambert Memorial Trophy, symbolic of Eastern title ascendancy.

The vote of the Committee, composed of 53 football writers, columnists and radio commentators, was almost unanimous in choosing the Big Red eleven as successor to Carnegie Tech, 1938 winner.

Trend to Cornell

Despite the fact that Duquesne, other unbeaten and untied major eleven of the East, still has a game to play—with Detroit tomorrow in Pittsburgh—the trend to Cornell was so pronounced as to move the Board of Trustees, in charge of the awarding of the trophy, to request a final accounting of the committee membership. The trophy, which has been awarded annually since 1936, leaves Pittsburgh for the first time, having been won in 1936 and 1937 by the University of Pittsburgh, and last year by Carnegie Tech.

The basis of ranking was the schedule pursued by the teams under consideration, and Cornell's eight-game major booking swung the balance toward the Big Red.

The Cornell 1939 record is as follows:

Cornell 19, Syracuse 6.
Cornell 20, Princeton 7.
Cornell 47, Penn State 0.
Cornell 23, Ohio State 14.
Cornell 13, Columbia 7.
Cornell 14, Colgate 12.
Cornell 35, Dartmouth 7.
Cornell 26, Penn 0.

The high point of this brilliant series of achievements was registered at Columbus, Ohio, on Oct. 28th, when the much under-rated Cornell team spotted the Buckeyes, later to become champions of the Big Ten Conference, 14 points in the first period, and still came on to victory.

National Honors

Most of the experts who voted Cornell into its title position declared that not only did they rate the team the leader in the East but recognized it as a claimant for national honors. The Cornell team was one of the lightest major teams in the game, especially in the backfield, but also rated as the swiftest.

Cornell authorities were officially notified of the selection of their team as Eastern champion, and Lambert Trophy winner, by telephone today, and hailed the award as additional proof of the esteem in which the Big Red eleven is held by experts.

Coach Carl Snavely of Cornell accepted an invitation to attend the presentation dinner in New York next Tuesday night (Dec. 5), at which time the Lambert Brothers, donors of the trophy, will give the trophy into the keeping of the Cornell University Athletic Association for the next year.

Clark Resigns Brooklyn Post

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—George (Potsy) Clark announced yesterday his resignation as head coach of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League.

His resignation, tendered to owner Dan Topping, takes effect immediately though his three-year contract does not expire until Jan. 1. Clark, who has been coaching in the National League for nine years, said he planned to remain in the coaching profession, but did not reveal any definite plans.

Except for his three seasons with the Dodgers, Clark's teams always were in the thick of the championship race. His Portsmouth, Ohio, teams were runner-ups for three seasons and with Detroit in 1934 he won 10 straight to finish in the same spot. The following year he piloted Detroit to the league championship.

Before entering the National League Potsy coached at Butler and Kansas University. In his college days he was a star quarterback on Bob Zuppke's great Illinois teams of 1914 and 1915.

Duquesne Invited To Olympic Bowl

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1 (AP)—Coach Aldo (Buff) Donelli, says the unbeaten and untied Duquesne University football team has received an invitation to play in an "Olympic Bowl" game Dec. 16 in the Los Angeles Coliseum.

Donelli says Larry Sunbrook, chairman of the Olympic Bowl committee, telegraphed him the invitation and told him the other team would be a representative West Coach eleven. Sunbrock predicted, Donelli added, that the game would gross $100,000.

Thursday's Football Scores

By the Associated Press

East
Brown 13, Rutgers 0.

South
Alabama 39, Vanderbilt 0.
Florida 7, Auburn 7.
Tennessee 19, Kentucky 0.
North Carolina 19, Virginia 0.
Wake Forest 46, Davidson 7.
Birmingham-Southern 9, Howard 6.
Chattanooga 21, Mercer 18.
Louisiana Normal 6, Southwestern (La.) 0.
Catawba 7, Lenoir Rhyne 7.
Elon 28, Guilford 8.
The Citadel 21, Wofford 2.
Centenary 19, Louisiana Tech 0.
Louisiana College 9, Spring Hill 7.
Laurel 12, Hattiesburg 6.
Troy (Ala.) State T. 7, Livingston (Ala.) State T. 0

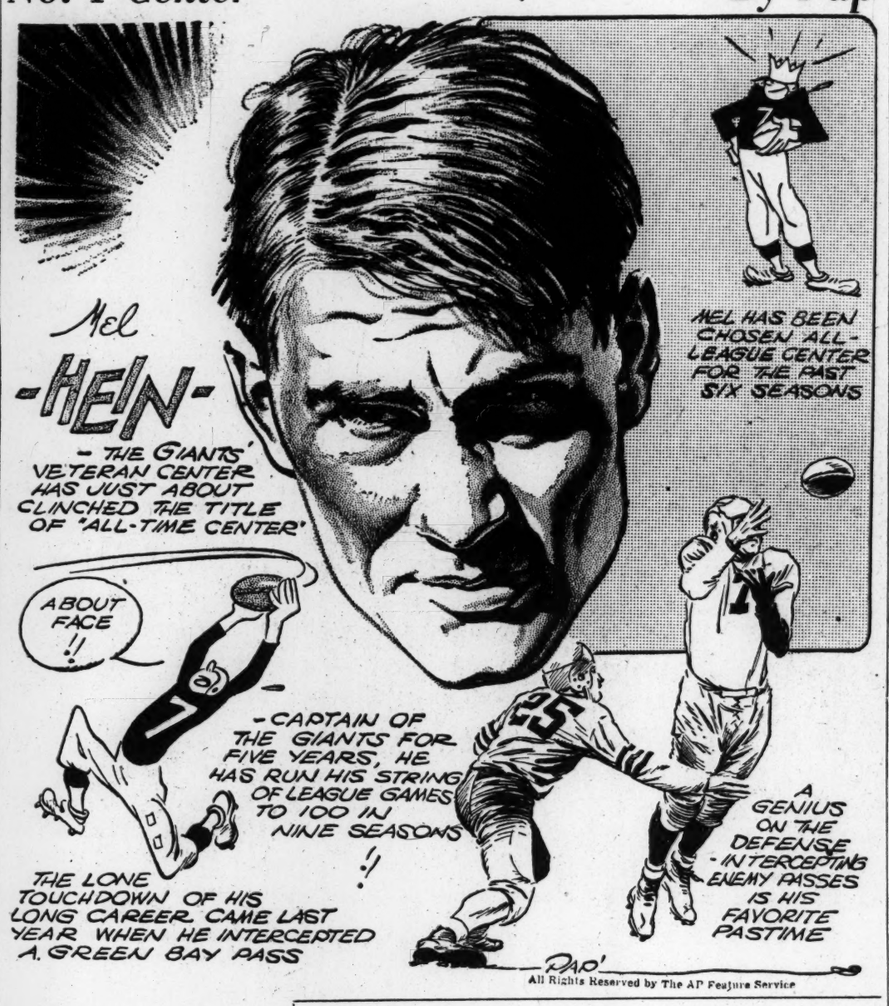
Midwest
Wichita 7, Washburn 6.
Springfield T. 7, Arkansas A. & M. 0.
Emporia T. 20, Pittsburg (Kas.) T. 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 14, Parsons 6.
Hastings (Neb.) College 32, Nebraska Wesleyan 7.

Southwest
Arkansas Tech 0, Arkansas State 0.
Hendrix 6, Quachita 0.
Arkansas 23, Tulsa 0.
Henderson 20, Northeast Oklahoma Junior 0.
Texas A. & M. 20, Texas 0.
Trinity 19, Austin College 6.
Arizona 6, Montana 0.
West Texas T. 0, Texas A. & I. 0.
Oklahoma Baptists 53, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
New Mexico 21, Colorado Aggies 19.
New Mexico Military 31, Western State 14.

Rocky Mountains
Colorado 27, Denver 17.
Whitman 13, College of Idaho 7.

Far West
San Jose State 12, Drake 0.
U. C. L. A. 24, Washington State 7.

No. 1 Center —By Pap'


Mel
-HEIN-
- THE GIANTS' VETERAN CENTER HAS JUST ABOUT CLINCHED THE TITLE OF "ALL-TIME CENTER"
MEL HAS BEEN CHOSEN ALL-LEAGUE CENTER FOR THE PAST SIX SEASONS
ABOUT FACE !!
- CAPTAIN OF THE GIANTS FOR FIVE YEARS, HE HAS RUN HIS STRING OF LEAGUE GAMES TO 100 IN NINE SEASONS !!
THE LONE TOUCHDOWN OF HIS LONG CAREER CAME LAST YEAR WHEN HE INTERCEPTED A GREEN BAY PASS
A GENIUS ON THE DEFENSE - INTERCEPTING ENEMY PASSES IS HIS FAVORITE PASTIME
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Mel Hein, the New York Giants' captain has just about clinched the right to the title of "all-time center."

The big lineman has compiled an amazing record in the National Football League. For the sixth successive year, he was chosen all-league center by the coaches last fall. The great Bronko Nagurski in his prime was selected for all-league honors only three successive years. The way Hein has been going this season, his ninth with the Giants and as a pro, he has shown no signs of relinquishing his superiority over the other pivot men.

Hein is a great defensive player, particularly effective against enemy passing attacks. He is a deadly tackler who does his job without fuss or fanfare. You never see Hein slam a man to the ground or in any way parade his prowess. No football player ever played the game cleaner. And you don't see any opposing players taking liberties with Mel. They respect him as a great player and try the funny business on someone else.

His great record is all the more remarkable because in all his nine compaigns as a Giant only once was time taken out for him. He was forced to the sideline in the play-off against the Green Bay Packers last fall but came back in the last period to play a great defensive game and help keep the Giants out in front.

Hein's mark of 100 consecutive league games takes on added luster when one stops to consider that he played 60 minutes a game for his first five seasons as a Giant. Although Mel has intercepted many passes, his 50-yard dash with a Green Bay pass was his first touchdown in 15 years of football.

He was an all-America and captain of the Washington State Rose Bowl team ten seasons ago and he has captained the Giants for the past five years. —Pap'

Penn Elects Frick

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (AP) — Raymond A. Frick, star center, has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania's 1940 football team.

Frick, a junior in the Wharton School, started every game for the Quakers this season.

Badrow Leads Harriers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Dec. 1 (AP) —Ned Barrow, of New York City, has been elected captain of the 1940 Springfield cross-country team.

Harmon Best Ground Gainer

SEATTLE, Dec. 1 (AP)—Tom Harmon, Michigan's great back who rolled up 221 yards last week, ranked first as the Nation's leading ground gainer today, and also held the distinction of surpassing the 1938 rushing leader.

American Football Statistical Bureau figures showed Harmon totaled 1,356 yards from both passes and scrimmage for an average of 169.5 yards per game and 6.08 yards per play.

In eight games, he carried the ball 129 times and threw it 94 times, gaining 868 yards on the ground and 488 in the air. His ground gain of 868 yards passed the 1938 leader, Len Eshmont of Fordham, who totaled 831.

After trailing Kay Eakin, the Arkansas traveler, for two weeks, Harmon zoomed into first place while Eakin was idle. Eakin has accounted for 1,150 yards in nine games.

Kenny Washington of the University of California at Los Angeles, whose last minute efforts enabled his team to tie Oregon State last Saturday, moved up from sixth to third with 1,107 yards in eight games. Others in the top ten, with the number of games played and total net yardage:

Johnny Knolla, Creighton, eight games and 1,104 yards; Paul Christman, Missouri, nine and 1,095; Junius Plunkett, Vanderbilt, nine and 1,090; Nile Kinnick, Iowa, eight and 998; Harold Van Every, Minnesota, eight and 984; Granny Lansdell, Southern California, seven and 981; Jim "Sweet" Lalanne, North Carolina, nine and 931, although records on his tenth game are yet unavailable.

Harmon is miles ahead as the Nation's best rusher. His average per game is 108.5 on the ground, or 18.5 yards better than his nearest competitor, Knolla.

Based on total rushing yardage for the season, rather than average per game (some have played in more games), the top performers in order behind Harmon are: John Polanski, Wake Forest; Washington, U. C. L. A.; Red Mayberry, Wake Forest; Knolla, Creighton; Van Every, Minnesota; Jack Crain, Texas; Lansdell, Southern California; Tony Gallovich, Wake Forest; and Jim Strausbaugh, Ohio State.

Strausbaugh, incidentally, leads in gains per play with a 7.41 average.

Eakin of Arkansas, still leads the passers with 69 completions of 167 attempts. He is followed by Christman of Missouri with 63 completions; Plunkett, Vanderbilt, 60; Hal Hursh, Indiana, 57; Graham Edwards, The Citadel, 52; Rusty Cowart, Texas Christian, 51; Ernie Lain, Rice, 50; Lalanne, North Carolina, 45; Marion Pugh, Texas A. & M., 40; and Ed Boell, New York U., 37.

Bob David of The Citadel is the leading pass snatcher with 27. Don Looney, T. C. U., is second with 25 and Ken Kavanaugh, Louisiana State, third with 23. Two more Texas Christian players, Earl Clark and Durward Horner, are tied with George Radman of North Carolina with 18.

U. C. L. A. Schedule Heavy

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1 (AP)—Football coach Babe Horrell really has his work mapped out a year ahead at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Horrell, who loses his star player, Kenny Washington, by graduation, this year, faces a 10-game schedule in 1940 that starts out with Southern Methodist, winds up with Southern California, and includes Texas A. and M., Santa Clara, and the usual Pacific Coast Conference rivals in addition to U. S. C.

Texas Aggie alumni here, incidentally, were overjoyed with the slated appearance of their team Oct. 12.

Smith Coming Back

GLENDALE, Calif., Dec. 1 (AP)—Macdonald Smith, the old Carnoustie master, is in earnest about his tournament golfing "comeback" this winter.

The veteran works daily on his own game, in addition to schooling a few pupils, and even went so far as to take residence across the street from the Oakmont Country Club, scene of his links activities.

Rangers And Amerks In Win Surge

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	5	2	1	24	13	11
Canadiens	4	2	2	24	19	10
Rangers	3	3	4	22	15	10
Detroit	4	5	1	22	31	9
Chicago	4	4	0	17	27	8
Boston	3	3	2	18	17	8
Americans	2	6	0	16	21	4

Results Nov. 30
Americans 5, Canadiens 2.
Rangers 7, Chicago 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the change of tide, Rangers and Americans were being swept out of sight for a time here in the National Hockey League and now they are come back near shore.

New York hockey fans were puzzled to see both teams so completely out of the running with only one victory between them and that held by Rangers and at the expense of their intra-city rivals, Amerks. Today the Rangers are tied with Canadiens for second place and Americans have won two successive games.

Last night the Amerks surprised home fans and themselves by swamping the high-scoring Canadiens 5 to 2. That victory, following on the heels of a 2-to-1 overtime triumph over Toronto Maple Leafs, the other high-scoring machine in the league, sent the fans spinning.

Rangers are continuing their success on the road in which they have either won or tied all games. They have played six games away, four ending in overtime ties and the victories were over Americans, and last night they trounced Chicago, 7 to 2.

In New York the Amerks finished the first period all even 1 to 1, Jackson scored for the home team and Sands for Canadiens. The visitors took the lead early in the second period when Getliffe scored. From that point on the Dutton-coached machine took over, Carr, Jackson, Armstrong and Anderson tallied.

The Rangers victory was the more auspicious because it was the first time Lester Patrick had failed to make a trip with his hockey team in the National Hockey League. Office pressure forced him to turn over the entire trust to Frankie Boucher and the 7-2 margin indicated the trust was well placed.

Texas Aggies Hold First Place as Defensive Club

SEATTLE, Dec. 1 (AP)—Tennessee and University of Southern California, those potential Rose Bowl opponents, ranked one-two for the second straight week today as the nation's leading offensive football teams.

Another bowl aspirant, Texas A. & M., continued to hold first place as the best defensive club in the country.

Figures of the American Football Statistical Bureau indicate that Tennessee would come close to Texas A. & M. as a defensive team, but insufficient data is available for an accurate ranking.

Excluding the game with Kentucky, Tennessee had an average per game of 366.3 yards from rushing and passing. The Vols were first as a rushing team with an average of 314.7 a game.

Southern California continued to hold second place in total offense—gains by rushing and passing—although the Trojan average dropped from 355.5 to 322.7 after the tough tussle with stubborn Notre Dame. The Trojans, fifth best defensive team last week, slipped to eighth in that respect.

B. C. Third

The leaders:

Total offense—(gains rushing and passing)—Tennessee, 366.3 yards average a game; U. S. C. 322.7; Boston College 310.6; Ohio State 309.3; Creighton 307.1; Mississippi 306.6; Wake Forest 297.9; Cornell 293.0; Brown 292.9; Minnesota 287.0.

Rushing offense—Tennessee 314.7 yards a game average; Wake Forest 281.4; Tulane 253.8; Minnesota 236.4; Boston College 232.7; Creighton, Clemson, Ohio State, Mississippi, Southern California.

Passing offense—Texas Christian, also first last week, 145.9 yards average a game; Princeton 132.4; Indiana 129.6; Vanderbilt 125.7; Southern California, second last week, 119.7; Arkansas, Oregon, Lehigh, Mississippi, Ohio State.

Total defense—(against rushing and passes)—Texas A. & M., also first last week, 82.9 yards a game averaged against; Boston College 105.9; Holy Cross 121.6; Florida 126.4; Tulane 133.8; Penn State, Xavier, Southern California, Southern Methodist, Georgia.

Tulane Second

Defense against rushing—Texas A. & M., 42.3 yards a game averaged against; Tulane 56.1; Boston College 58.2; Holy Cross 73.6; Santa Clara 75.3; Baylor, Florida, Oregon State, Duke, Penn State.

Defense against passes—Xavier 34.9 yards a game averaged against; Virginia Military, Southern Methodist, Texas A. & M., Clemson, Florida, Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Princeton, Carnegie Tech.

Intercepted most passes—Boston College, 29; Cornell and Texas A. & M., 25 each.

Had most passes intercepted—Yale 25, Stanford and Arkansas, 22 each.

Had fewest passes intercepted—Duke 3 out of 107, with 51 completed.

Best punting teams—(average 40 yards a game or better, in order)—Auburn, Washington State College, Ohio State, North Carolina, Tulane, Clemson, V. M. I., Oklahoma, Illinois, Alabama.

Tennessee, Texas Aggies Await Bowl Invitations

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Half filled now, a couple of the football bowls are going to be tanked right up to the brim before the week is over if the same form that held good in yesterday's juicy Thanksgiving Day menu doesn't spoil before tomorrow.

The Texas Aggies completed an undefeated season of 10 games with a 20-0 conquest of their old rivals, the University of Texas Longhorns, and the mighty Tennessee Volunteers caged the Kentucky Wildcats 19-0 to extend their undefeated and unscored upon string right up to the final date of the season.

Await Invites

These developments, as half the country observed the calendar holiday, gave the two winners everything they needed to get to the Rose and Sugar bowls except the railroad tickets. Until they get them, figuratively at least, nobody will know just which will go where, but the best brains are booming Tennessee for Pasadena and the Aggies for New Orleans come New Year's Day.

The other halves of the casts in these two spectacles are likely to be filled to the satisfaction of the public tomorrow when Southern California attempts to hurdle a so-so Washington eleven and Tulane tackles its old rival, Louisiana State.

Providing U. S. C. and Tulane triumph, their assignments for next New Year's Day already are laid out for them. The Trojans will be hosts in the Rose Bowl and the Green Wave will receive at the Sugar Bowl. There is no reason to believe that either will miss their parties.

While attention already has turned to the gridiron's post-season activities, there still are some attractive morsels of the regular program remaining. The prospective Rose Bowl rivals have games pending on Dec. 9, Southern Cal against U. C. L. A. and Tennessee against Auburn.

Games Pending

The Army-Navy vaudeville performance is booked for Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium tomorrow with more than 100,000 patrons expected. In New York there'll be Stanford and Dartmouth, and N. Y. U. against Fordham. In Boston the fans will have Boston College and Holy Cross.

On other sectional fronts Georgia Tech, tied for the Southeastern Conference Title, will meet Georgia; undefeated Duquesne bumps into Detroit, and Southern Methodist and Texas Christian and Baylor and Rice collide.

Rutgers Loses

Yesterday's activities cost Rutgers its first defeat as the Brown Bears scored twice in the final period for a 13-0 decision.

One conference championship was settled as Colorado captured a wild 27-17 contest from Denver in the Rocky Mountains' Big Seven.

Alabama's slow-starting steam roller flattened Vanderbilt 39-0, once-beaten North Carolina took Virginia 19-0, and Florida escaped with a 7-7 tie against Auburn when the game ended with the Tigers on the two-yard line.

Little San Jose State preserved its place among the nation's undefeated and untied leaders with a 12-0 victory over Drake in one of the Pacific Coasts's several night games. Undefeated but often tied U. C. L. A. finished strong for a 24-7 decision over Washington State in another.

Boston Wants A. A. U. Boxing

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union has received almost a score of applications for 1940 championships to be awarded during the annual convention at Miami, Fla., Dec. 8-10.

Boston is seeking the boxing title tournament held last year in San Francisco. Denver wants to stage the men's basketball championship again. Both New York and Boston are after the indoor swimming for men, and New York and Detroit want the four-wall handball competition.

Philadelphia has made a bid for the women's track and field, but no formal requests have come as yet for the men's outdoor championships. The indoor title events will be held as usual in New York's Madison Square Garden, Feb. 24.

The Middle Atlantic Association has asked for the senior and junior long distance swimming for women to be held at Clemeton, N. J., a site that also would like the men's senior distance swim. Cleveland wants the national decathlon and the senior weight lifting, while New Haven is after the junior weight lifting and Detroit the junior wrestling.

Lake Placid, with the only bobsled course in the United States, will get the bobsledding championships again and, if the committee vote is sustained by the convention proper, will also secure the icy hockey championships on March 1-3.

Unless there are other bidders, the horse shoe pitching will go to High Point, N. C.; the 15-kilometer run to Norwich, Conn., and the 10,000-meter and 15,000-meter walk to the New Jersey Association.

Hobart Co-Captains

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 1 (AP)—Donald Clare Popalisky, 20, of Detroit, Mich., and Jack Cozzens, 19, of Scarsdale, N. Y., will be co-captains of the Hobart College 1940 football team. Popalisky, a back, and Cozzens, a center, were elected Wednesday. Both are juniors.

Raise Player Limit

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1 (AP)—Al Sutphin, President of the Cleveland Barons, says he will seek a change in the International Hockey League's player limit rule at the league meeting today in New York.

Sutphin would allow the teams to have 15 players in uniform instead of 14.

Glen Morris, holder of the Olympic decathlon championship, broke a world record during the 1936 Games when he totaled 7,900 points.

Army-Navy Game A Kankakee Special

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 1 (AP)—It's the Army-Navy game to the rest of the country, but to this prairie city of 20,000, it's the Stella-Bergner contest.

To Kankakee, tomorrow's battle at Philadelphia is the meeting of two hometown sons of immigrant fathers who played together as members of the Kankakee High School team. For Harry Stella, captain and right tackle of Army, leads his eleven against Allan Bergner, captain and left tackle of Navy.

Bergner's father came from Germany, Stella's from Italy.

About 200 Kankakee fans will be in the stands at Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bergner, accompanied by Allan's girl friend, Miss Jayne Clark of Joliet, Ill., will leave for Philadelphia. Stella's father, Silvio Stella, will go also. His sister, Charlotte, goes with a brother, Leo, of Indianapolis.

One Kankakee man who doesn't honestly know which side to pull for—high school coach Charles B. Harrison—already is in Philadelphia to watch the boys who played a lot of tackle for him a few years ago.

The stay-at-homes will have a big football party in the armory with a special wire to relay the progress of the game.

Cornell's Bronson Offensive Leader

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 1 (AP)—Wright Bronson appeared in only four of Cornell's six games, but still won individual scoring honors in the Eastern Intercollegiate 150-pound Football League.

The lightweight league's schedule ended last week with Princeton's undefeated team gaining the championship for the second straight year. The Tigers were tied in their final game with Rutgers, to complete 18 games without a loss over a three-year span. The only other tie was with Yale in 1937.

Bronson, fullback for Cornell, tallied 26 points before going out because of an injury. Final standings of the teams:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Princeton	5	0	1	11
Cornell	4	1	1	9
Rutgers	3	0	3	9
Pennsylvania	3	3	0	6
Yale	2	4	0	4
Lafayette	1	4	1	3
Villanova	0	6	0	0

Leading individual scorers:

	T	Pat	T'l
Bronson, Cornell	4	2	26
Astry, Cornell	4	0	24
Dell, Yale	3	1	19
Lattanza, Villanova	3	1	19
Avery, Rutgers	3	0	18
Hughes, Penn	3	0	18
Moorhead, Yale	3	0	18
Whallon, Princeton	3	0	18
English, Cornell	2	4	16
Fulton, Lafayette	2	2	14
Jones, B., Princeton	2	1	13
Bowen, Cornell	2	0	12
Connell, Cornell	2	0	13
Dominic, Villanova	2	0	12
Edwards, Penn	2	0	12
Moss, Rutgers	2	0	13

Big Seven

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 1 (AP)—Final football standing of the Big Seven Conference:

Team	W	L	T	Pts	O.P.
Colorado	5	1	0	106	80
Utah	4	1	1	185	48
Denver	3	2	1	94	68
Brigham Young	2	2	2	80	84
Utah State	2	3	1	34	63
Colorado State	2	4	0	56	81
Wyoming	0	5	1	34	148

(Tie games do not count in standings.)

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gabby Hartnett signed one year contract to manage Chicago Cubs again in 1939 at $27,500, a $5,000 increase.

All-Southern Conference Team

By Barton Pattie

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1 (AP)—Co-champions Duke and Clemson won five berths on the 1939 Associated Press all-Southern Conference football team, yielding the other positions to five loop rivals.

Duke's Blue Devils earned three of the honor team spots; Clemson and North Carolina two, and Wake Forest, Washington and Lee, Furman and Richmond, one each, the widest representation on the post-season squad in years. The team was selected on the basis of votes from 91 coaches, scouts and sports writers in the four-state conference area.

George McAfee, Duke's southpaw triple-threat back, was the loop's No. 1 performer in the opinion of selectors who gave nearly a unanimous vote.

The line averages 191 pounds and the backfield 183. Six men hail from the Conference area, Pennsylvania claims three and New York and Ohio furnished one each.

The all-Southern Conference team for 1939:

Player, School, Position	Height	Weight	Year	Home Town
Joe Blalock, Clemson, end	6-2	183	Soph	Charleston, S. C.
Paul Severin, North Carolina, end	6-0	187	Junior	Natrona, Pa.
Ruppert Pate, Wake Forest, tackle	6-1	200	Senior	Goldsboro, N. C.
Dick Boisseau, Washington and Lee, tackle	6-0	200	Senior	Petersburg, Va.
Frank Ribar, Duke, guard	6-1	190	Senior	Aliquippa, Pa.
Allen Johnson, Duke, guard	5-10	195	Senior	Lexington, N. C.
Ed Merrick, Richmond, center	5-11	172	Senior	Pottsville, Pa.
George Stirnweiss, North Carolina, back	5-9	177	Senior	New York City
George McAfee, Duke, back	5-11	178	Senior	Ironton, Ohio
Banks McFadden, Clemson, back	6-3	185	Senior	Great Falls, S. C.
Roten Shetley, Furman, back	5-10	190	Senior	Union, S. C.

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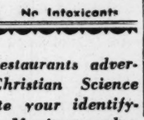

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Football Season Closes for Local Elevens With Traditional Contest at Fenway

Bowl Bid May Be Offered To Victor Here Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Each with hopes of victory and dreams of a bowl bid, Boston College and Holy Cross will meet tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park in the 37th game of a gridiron rivalry that dates back to 1896. This game will drop the curtain on football in New England for the season.

Two other teams from this region will also be ending their seasons, but not on their home fields. The Dartmouth Indians will desert the purlieus of Hanover for the more spacious accommodations in the Polo Grounds in New York City, while the Boston University Terriers will be basking in the warmth of Florida. Dartmouth plays Stanford tomorrow afternoon, while B. U. meets Tampa under lights tonight.

The game here in Boston tomorrow, starting at 1:30 p. m., has all the makings for a fitting climax to the football year. The series between the two institutions stands almost even, with B. C. having 17 victories, Holy Cross 16, with the other three games ending in ties; both colleges are in the national spotlight, with an invitation to one of the bowl's for a post-season game possibly in the offing to the winner; both have season records which show only one defeat—and that to a southern team; and both will be using the Notre Dame system.

Although the boys from Worcester will enter the game the favorites, the lads from Newton have the power, deception, and determination to make the contest interesting, if not to give it an unexpected ending. Both of the teams are now in their stride, having recovered from their early-season setbacks. The Crusaders' loss to Louisiana State was in the second of a nine-game schedule, while the Eagles' loss to Florida was in the third of a 10-game list.

B. C.'s stock has risen considerably during this past week because of the 38-7 trouncing the Eagles administered to Kansas State last Saturday, a day that the Crusaders were idle. The Kansas team was rated no push-over before the game in view of its stubborn resistance to Oklahoma and Missouri, and the score rolled up by the local eleven caused eyebrows to raise in more sections of the country than just in New England.

Holy Cross possesses a greater depth of reserves than Boston College both in the line and in the backfield, but the Eagles man-for-man among the first-stringers can match the Purple. B. C. has a stout line, which is backed up by seven other men almos as good, and a first-rate backfield, with reserves which do not measure up as well as those in the line.

The first-string backs boast in Charlie O'Rourke a worthy rival for the Crusaders' star passer, Ronnie Cahill; a good play-caller and stand-out blocker in Hank Toczylowski; and two ground-eating ball carriers in Vito Ananis, who will take over top scoring honors in the East if he scores two touchdowns, and Pete Cignetti of Malden, an ideal Notre Dame system halfback.

Coach Frank Leahy will probably start the same team as that which started against Kansas State. The backfield will include the men mentioned above, with Dick Harrison, Joe Manzo, Capt. Ernie Schwotzer, Chet Gladchuck, George Kerr, John Yauckos, and Gene Goodrealt, reading from left to right in the line. Of the starting players, Harrison, Schwotzer, Ananis, and Cignetti are seniors.

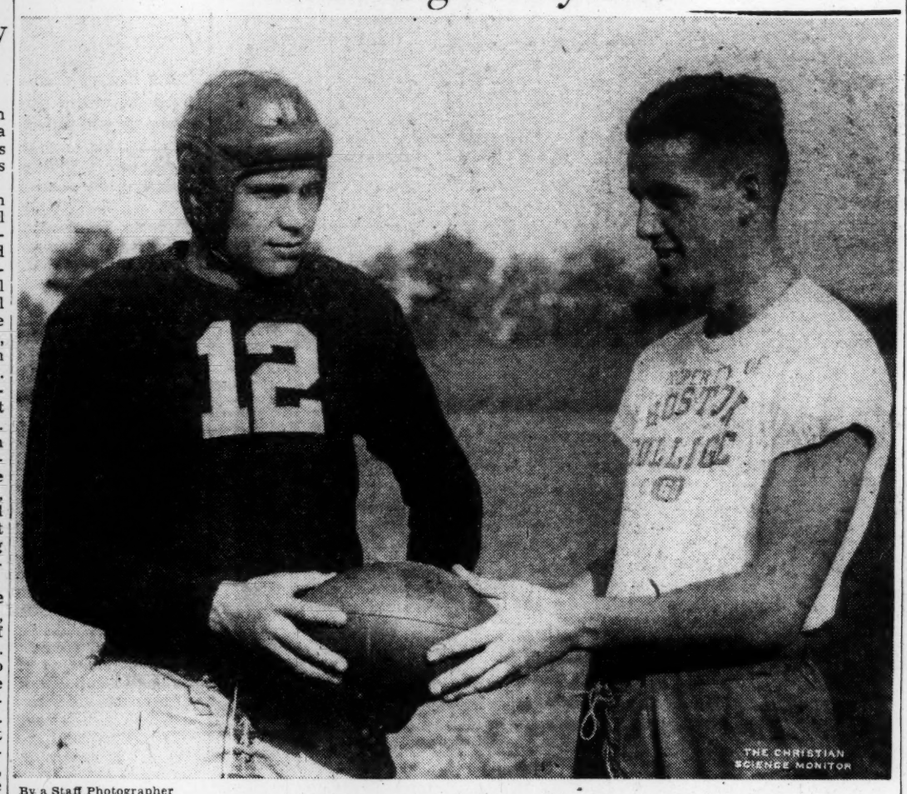
Boston University, in spite of the rigors of a 1,600-mile train trip, should not find the University of Tampa team too much to handle. The Spartans have been able to earn only one victory and one tie in seven starts, as against the Terriers' four wins in seven games. Coach Pat Hanley plans to start his three seniors—Capt. Paul Sullivan and Joe Giannotti at tackle, and Ray Needham at center. The rest of the line-up finds Jim McDonald, Ray Hartley, Charlie Cremens, and Cliff Fitzpatrick in the line, with George Pantano, Jim Provinzano, Joe Sullivan, and Ralph Salvati in the backfield.

The B. C.-Holy Cross series results follow:

1896—	B. C.	6.	H. C. 4.
1896—	B. C.	6.	H. C. 2.
1897—	B. C.	4.	H. C. 10.
1897—	B. C.	12.	H. C. 0.
1898—	B. C.	0.	H. C. 0.
1898—	B. C.	11.	H. C. 0.
1899—	B. C.	17.	H. C. 0.
1901—	H. C.	11.	B. C. 0.
1902—	H. C.	22.	B. C. 0.
1910—	H C.	34.	B. C. 3.
1911—	H. C	13.	B. C. 5.
1912—	H. C.	13.	B. C. 0.
1914—	H. C.	10.	B. C. 0.
1915—	H. C.	9.	B. C. 0.
1916—	B. C.	17.	H. C. 14.
1917—	B. C.	34.	H. C. 6.
1919—	B. C.	9.	H. C. 7.
1920—	B. C.	14.	H. C. 0.
1921—	H. C.	41.	B. C. 0.
1922—	B. C.	17.	H. C. 13.
1923—	B. C.	16.	H. C. 7.
1924—	H. C.	33.	B. C. 0.
1925—	B. C.	17.	H. C. 7.
1926—	B. C.	0.	H. C. 0.
1927—	B. C.	6.	H. C. 0.
1928—	B. C.	19.	H. C. 0.
1929—	B. C.	12.	H. C. 0.
1930—	H. C.	7.	B. C. 0.
1931—	H. C.	7.	B. C. 6.
1932—	B. C.	0.	H. C. 0.
1933—	B. C.	13.	H. C. 9.
1934—	H. C.	7.	B. C. 2.
1935—	H. C.	20.	B. C. 6.
1936—	B. C.	13.	H. C. 12.
1937—	H. C.	20.	B. C. 0.
1938—	H. C.	29.	B. C. 7.

Wins—B. C. 17.
Wins—H. C. 16.
Ties—3.

These Eagles Fly Low



By a Staff Photographer

Eagles in flight are usually to be found fairly high in the air, but these two Eagles from Boston College will hug the ground tomorrow afternoon as they meet the Crusaders of Holy Cross. Pete Cignetti, on the left, is the Newton eleven's ace fullback, while Ed Cowhig, second-string quarterback, keeps himself on the ground with his blocking.

Baseball Grist Mill Operates Again Monday

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1 (AP)—They rekindled the fires and oiled anew the wheels of baseball's grist mill today—preparing for a record production of rumor and a lesser, more substantial volume of facts for 1940.

First arrivals among an expected 1,500 officials and players showed up for six days during which the major and minor leagues will meet, beginning next Monday.

Forty-one leagues that played during 1939 and four more scheduled to start next year, will be represented when Judge W. C. Branham of Durham, N. C., President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues of America, pounds the opening gavel.

The minor loops will meet Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; the senior leagues Thursday and Friday and a joint American-National League powwow Saturday likely will climax the week in interest and importance.

First arrivals included Leo "Lippy" Durocher and John McDonald, manager and traveling secretary, respectively, of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Skipper Bill McKechnie of the National League Champion Reds chimed into behind-the-scenes talk by squelching reports that Lloyd "Whitey" Moore of his hurling staff would be traded as a result of an escapade last fall that cost him a three-day workhouse term.

Bates' Greatest Losses At End and Center Posts

LEWISTON, Maine — Twelve seniors played their last game for Bates Nov. 11 when the Bobcats met Colby at Waterville. While the loss of the men will be keenly felt in the entire squad, the greatest losses will be at the end and center positions.

While there is some good material to be found in the freshman classes, on the whole the outlook is not too hopeful since most of the yearling squad was inexperienced.

Paul Smith, flashy back who donned a uniform for the first time in his life when he reported for the freshman squad, and Fred Stafford, former M. C. I. star and captain of this year's group, are among the best offerings of the class of 1943.

Two Backs Lost

Only two backs will be lost in the graduation, and neither has seen much action this season. Norm Tardiff sustained a shoulder injury during the first scrimmage session at training camp and was out for practically the whole season. Joe Simonetti, the other senior, has seen very little service as a reserve.

Capt. Charlie Crooker and his understudy, Carl Andrews, will both be lost at center, leaving only junior Harold Beattie and sophomore Gene Connor. Stafford, coming up from the freshman ranks, is expected to prove a big help in solving this problem.

Four ends will be lost and this position of end will really be the toughest spot for which to find replacements for the 1940 team. Among the four will be lettermen Don Pomeroy and Roy Briggs. Briggs has seen service at guard and tackle as well as end, but in the recent games has held his own at his comparatively new post. Pomeroy is one of the best offensive and defensive men that the club has seen in several years. His loss will be keenly felt.

Place Kicker

Walker Briggs and Ken Tilton will be the other ends to graduate. Briggs has proven his worth as a place kicker this year and has been used as a starter in several of the games on the basis of his kickoffs, Tilton has seen action as a reserve.

Tate Connon and Phil Kilgore are the only tackles in the senior class, and while both are valuable men, Al Topham, '41, and Norm Johnson, '43, have been seeing most of the action at the tackle berths this season so that the loss felt will be more in the line of reserves than in starting material. Roy Briggs will be greatly missed as a tackle.

Bob Plaisted and Don Wark will be the only guards not to return, but here again the underclassmen in the persons of sophomores Phil Lerette, Johnny Sigsbee, and George Parmenter, and junior Johnny Daikus have been doing the bulk of work so that the loss will be in reserve material.

Left over from this year's squad are such capable ground gainers as Harry Gorman, Art Belliveau, Jim O'Sullivan, and Mike Buccogross, who constitute the all-junior backfield. This unit has worked well for three years now, getting off to a flying start back in the days when the men were freshmen.

Reserves

Ready and capable as reserves to the above unit are the sophomores Tom Flanagan, Lou Hervey, George Parmenter, Bud Malone, and Sal Gianquinto.

A lot of good line material is to be found in the sophomore class, although the material of the juniors is not to be overlooked by any means. Sophomores Sigsbee, Lerette, and Parmenter as guards Francis and James as ends, and Johnson and Ayers as tackles, have proven their worth this season. Also strong in the line were juniors Al Topham, tackle, and Johnny Daikus, guard. Bill Herbert was the lone junior end candidate.

Sports Around the Hub

Baseball Back on Sports Page

When football's padded warriors—with the exception of a few ever-present Chamber of Commerce bowl dates—reach the end zone tomorrow, the familiar cry of the baseball eagle will be heard over Cincinnati. By Monday, when the annual minor league meetings will be called to order in the Netherland-Plaza Hotel, the city which played host to the National League half of the last World Series will be screaming with trade rumors and proposals to make the game more acceptable to the paying customer. The minors monopolize the first part of the week, with the majors bringing up the rear, but in past years many of the headline player deals have broken while the little fellows were in session.

Trades always get the biggest play in the press, but this winter a number of paramount moves are before the governors of the major leagues. Although, for a change, the composition of the ball is not being stressed, club owners are facing the possibilities of Larry MacPhail's play-off system, Sam Breadon's Sunday double-header and Monday open plan, and the spread of night baseball and radio.

Before leaving for Cincinnati, President Bob Quinn of the Bees laughingly admitted that MacPhail's seemingly ridiculous late-season play-off—similar to the hookey round-robin—might get further at the meetings than many of us suspect. Bob points to the chilly reception given night baseball when it first appeared at the door of the majors. If the club owners think Larry's idea will make money, the Bee prexy contends, it will be accepted like a long-lost brother.

* * *

If you enjoy your football, no matter who is sweeping the ends and bucking the tackles, drive out to Belmont town field on Concord Avenue Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The "sons" of the Belmont Sons and Fathers A. C., who last Saturday won the midget gridiron championship of greater Boston, have accepted the challenge of the New Bedford Husky Peewees, a team undefeated and untied for the last three years. Despite the fact that these boys range between 80 and 100 pounds, and eight and 14 years, they put on a rare show.

* * *

The Olympics, who are having their troubles again this season, are already in the midst of a busy week end. They dropped an 8-to-0 decision at Sherbrooke, Quebec, last night. This evening they play at St. Hyacinthe and on Sunday afternoon at Lachine.

* * * *

A hint that the National Hockey League will soon be in a state of general confusion, came last night in the form of a 5-2 triumph by Americans over Canadiens. The Amerks, in last place, have now captured two straight despite injuries and are within four standing points of Bruins and Chicago, who are deadlocked in fifth place. Bruins, incidentally, are just three points in back of the front-running Maple Leafs.

* * *

Traditional high school grid battles were the order of Thanksgiving Day. In some of the more prominent meetings: Brookline won the state class B crown by beating Newton; Wellesley tied Needham; Lawrence scored over Lowell; point after touchdown gave Malden its colorful struggle with Medford; Lynn English took Classical; an inspired Latin eleven held unbeaten English to a deadlock, and Brockton swamped Waltham.

* * *

Tack Hardwick, before flying West for a National Professional Indoor Baseball League meeting in Cleveland, promised that he and Manager Freddy Maguire would do everything possible to strengthen the Boston team prior to the next home game here with New York Dec. 7. E. R.

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BOSTON GARDEN

Huskies Release Winter Schedules

Fifty-five contests will be played by Northeastern's winter sports teams, according to schedules released today by Director of Athletics Edward S. Parsons. The varsity basketball team, which opens its season with Harvard Dec. 7 at Cambridge, heads the list with 17 games. The hockey squad plays 11, while the varsity track team will enter seven meets.

The schedules follow:

Varsity Basketball

Dec. 7—at Harvard; 13—at Tufts; 16—Colby; 18—at Brown.
Jan. 6—Connecticut; 9—at Rhode Island; 13—Maine; 18—at Colby; 19—at Maine; 20—at Bates; 31—at Springfield.
Feb. 3—at New Hampshire; 7—at Clark; 10—New Hampshire; 14—at Connecticut; 17—Rhode Island; 22—Worcester Polytech.

Freshman Basketball

Dec. 7—at Harvard; 13—at Tufts; 18—at Brown.
Jan. 6—Connecticut; 9—at Rhode Island; 20—at Andover; 31—J. V. at Springfield.
Feb. 3—at Exeter; 10—New Hampshire; 14—at Connecticut; 17—Rhode Island.

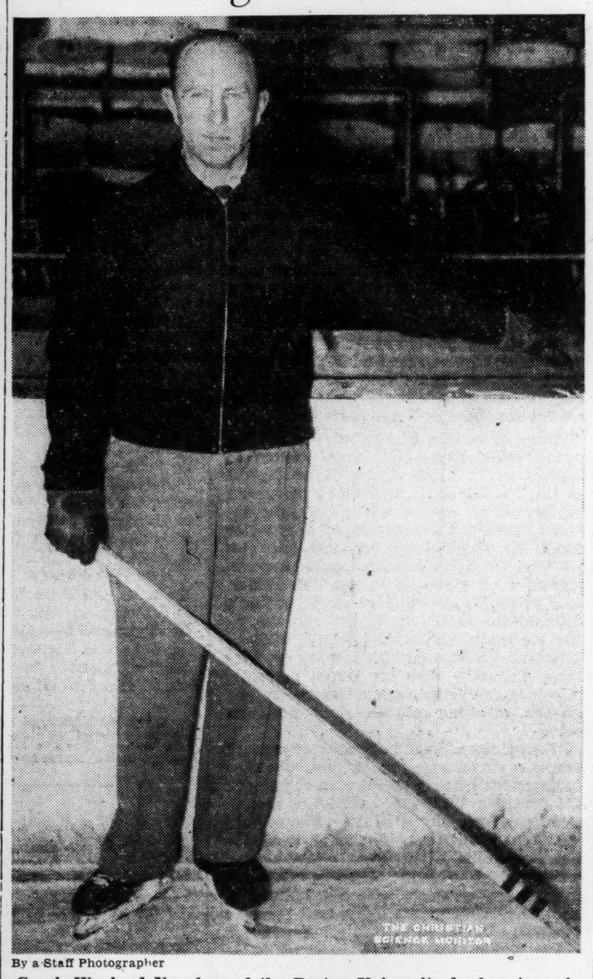
Varsity Hockey

Jan. 3—at New Hampshire; 9—Boston College; 16—M. I. T.; 18—at Bowdoin; 19—at Colby; 30—Boston College.
Feb. 6—New Hampshire; 10—at Middlebury; 13—M. I. T.; 20—Bowdoin; 24—Colby.

Varsity Track

Jan. 20—at Bates; 27—Prout games at Boston Garden.
Feb. 10—B. A. A. at Boston Garden; 17—at Tufts; 24—at Brown.
March 2—I. C. A. A. A. A. at New York; 9—at Maine.

Waiting for Face-Off



By a Staff Photographer

Coach Wayland Vaughan of the Boston University hockey team is waiting for the college hockey season to start tomorrow night, when his Terrier sextet faces off against the Engineers of M. I. T. at the Arena. This game, which will start at 8 p. m., will be the first of a double-header which will also present the Junior Olympics vs. the Rangers. Rangers were formed from the overflow from the Juniors.

Selector Likes Dartmouth

By Herb Barker

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Taking one last pot-shot at the fading football season:

Army-Navy: These two seldom have come up to their annual duel with worse records. Neither has won a major game. As far as this guesser is concerned, this is an absolute toss-up, so the coin spins and says . . . Army.

Tulane-Louisiana State: Doubt that L. S. U. is equipped to stop the unbeaten Green Wave. Tulane.

Southern California-Washington: Washington has improved rapidly, but appears to be in for a lacing here. Southern California.

New York University-Fordham: Probably close. N. Y. U. has a tricky, dangerous attack, but the superior man-power belongs to Fordham. Or so it seems. A faint nod toward Fordham.

Dartmouth-Stanford: Stanford plays well in the East, but we'll take Dartmouth.

Boston College-Holy Cross: Two fine teams collide. What edge there is belong to Holy Cross.

Duquesne - Detroit: Unbeaten, untied Duquesne, but it probably will be a close shave.

West Virginia-George Washington. George Washington.

Georgia-Georgia Tech: Tech.

Southern Methodist - Texas Christian: S. M. U. is the choice.

Baylor-Rice: Who can tell what Baylor is going to do? Still, Baylor.

St. Louis-Washington University: Very, very close. Washington.

Long-range guessing: Dec. 9, Southern California over U. C. L. A.; Tennessee over Auburn; Southern Methodist over Rice.

Wildcat Hockey

DURHAM, N. H. (AP)—Listing only one non-New England Hockey League game, Athletic Director Carl Lundholm has announced a 13-game schedule for the University of New Hampshire sextet.

The schedule:

Jan. 3, Northeastern; 9, Boston University; 11, Colby; 13, Bowdoin; 19, M. I. T.
Feb. 2 or 3, Boston College; 6, Northeastern at Boston; , Bowdoin at Brunswick; 10, Union; 13, Boston College at Boston; 15, Middlebury at Middlebury; 20, M. I. T. at Boston; 27, Boston University at Boston.

Local Football Game Tomorrow

Boston College vs. Holy Cross at Fenway Park at 1:30 p. m.

City Tingles With Thrill Of Big Game

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (AP)—The city tingled with excitement today as football forces of the Army and Navy trained sights on their annual gold braid classic.

Encamped at suburban country clubs, the rival contingents staged dress rehearsals—each grimly confident of winning tomorrow's skirmish on the dyed greensward of Municipal Stadium.

Downtown hotel lobbies began swarming with the vanguard of the 100,000 persons who are expected to see the game.

Everyone seemed bursting with good spirits save the speculators. They were glum over the dictum that tickets sold at more than $4.40 each would be turned down at the gate.

Resorting to such subterfuges as the "gift" of a ticket with a tie that sold for as much as $10, the scalpers made modest headway. Still, many fans were chary of such dealings, and so left the smart boys behind the proverbial eight ball.

The Army was installed as the 7-5 favorite.

Vying with the service teams themselves as top attraction was the scheduled appearance of the nation's Chief Executive.

Secret Service agents planned to go over the ground to be covered by President Roosevelt from the time his train pulls into a special siding until his departure.

You can take your choice, but to the Middies' coach, "Swede" Larson, "it's still a Navy year." The Army mentors ventured not a word about the outcome. They merely smiled.

Brown's Winter Dates Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The Brown University Athletic Council has announced the 1939-40 varsity and freshman basketball, swimming, and indoor track schedules as follows:

Varsity Basketball

Dec. 6—Alumni at Marvel Gym; 9—Clark at Worcester; 13—Harvard at Providence; 16—University of Connecticut at Providence; 18—Northeastern at Providence.
Jan. 6 — Boston University at Boston; 10—Tufts at Providence; 12—M. I. T. at Cambridge; 17—Army at West Point; 20—Lowell Textile at Providence.
Feb. 7—Yale at New Haven; 10—R. I. State at Kingston; 14—Wesleyan at Middletown; 17—Villanova at Providence; 21—Amherst at Amherst; 24—Tufts at Medford; 28—R. I. State at Providence.
March 2—Rutgers at Providence; 6—Dartmouth at Providence; 9—Providence College at Marvel Gym.

Freshman Basketball

Dec. 13—Harvard Fresh at Providence; 16—University of Conn. Fresh at Providence; 18—Northeastern Fresh at Providence.
Jan. 6—Boston Univ. Fresh at Boston; 10—Tufts Fresh at Providence; 12—M. I. T. Fresh at Cambridge.
Feb. 10—R. I. State Fresh at Kingston; 14—St. George's at Newport; 21—Worcester Academy at Providence; 24—Tufts Fresh at Medford; 28—R. I. State Fresh at Providence.
March 2—Dartmouth Fresh at Providence; 9—Providence College Fresh at Marvel Gym.

Varsity Swimming

Jan. 12—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 17—Harvard at Cambridge.
Feb. 7—Yale at New Haven; 10—Springfield at Providence; 14—Dartmouth at Hanover; 20—Williams at Williamstown; 24—Army at West Point.
March 15—N. E. I. S. A. at Williamstown; 16—N. E. I. S. A. at Williamstown.

Freshman Swimming

Jan. 10—Prov. Central H. S. at Colgate Hoyt Pool; 17—Harvard Fresh at Cambridge.
Feb. 8—Pawtucket H. S. at Pawtucket; 10—Springfield Fresh at Providence; 14—Dartmouth Fresh at Hanover; 21—Worcester Academy at Providence; 28—St. George's at Newport.
March 6—Moses Brown at Colgate Hoyt.

Varsity Track

Jan. 13—Vet. of Foreign Wars Meet at Boston; 27—Prout Games at Boston.
Feb. 3—Millrose A. A. Meet at New York; 10—B. A. A. Games at Boston; 24—Northeastern at Providence.
March 2—I. C. A. A. A. A. at New York.

Freshman Track

Jan. 20—Prov. Central H. S. at Marvel Gym.
Feb. 24—Northeastern Fresh at Providence; 28—Worcester Academy at Providence.

Penn Grid Managers

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — William H. Miller, of White River Junction, Vt., has been elected manager of the 1940 University of Pennsylvania football team. The committee on selections named Winston Dorrell of Southbridge, Mass., associated manager. Both are juniors in the Wharton School of Business.

Texas A. & M. Football Coach Rises From Bottom to Fame

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Dec. 1 (AP) — Ten football games ago a tired man started the season at Texas A. & M. with his career in jeopardy.

Today Homer Hill Norton has an unbeaten team, a certain post-season bowl bid in the offing, the Southwest Conference title and more than a light clamor to shift his talent to other places.

Rain and mud slowed his massive warriors, but yesterday, while 40,000 wet customers shrieked, his Aggies whipped the University of Texas 20-0 to close a perfect 10-game season in which stout opposition scored only 18 points.

Prefer Sugar Bowl

Today Coach Norton left fog-enshrouded College Station until Tuesday. Then the Aggies, while not officially confirming any rumors, are expected to vote a preference for the New Orleans Sugar Bowl game.

Admittedly eager to play in the Rose Bowl, the Aggies were believed to harbor a feeling they were running second to Tennessee's Vols.

Reliable reports were that Norton had been approached by a major Pacific Coast school.

He had little to say about such reports.

So it wasn't certain whether Norton, whose contract expires this year, would even be back at A. & M. Observers felt, however, that he wouldn't leave a team that loses only two regulars out of the starting line-up—a team he patiently built while the pressure was terrific.

Waited 20 Years

It was the Cadets' first unbeaten season in 20 years and the first Conference title since 1927.

The boys who felt before the opening Oklahoma Aggie game that Norton, a sick man the past two years, had been given an ultimatum, felt their way around the first two periods against Texas, then poured across three touchdowns in the last half to smother a rival of 45 years.

Valiant efforts on the part of Dana Bible's green kids stopped the Aggies at every turn during that rainy first half, but the prize sucker play of football—the old sideline hideout—finally broke the ice.

Flat in the Mire

Walemon (Cotton) Price, Aggie passer, threw diagonally cross field to Earl (Bama) Smith, stretched flat in the mire of the sidelines. The Alabama sophomore bagged the pass and headed down the sidelines.

Finally Cowboy Jack Crain, the Texas thunderbolt who gained only 24 yards all day against the vicious Cadet line, steered him out of bounds after a 44-yard gain.

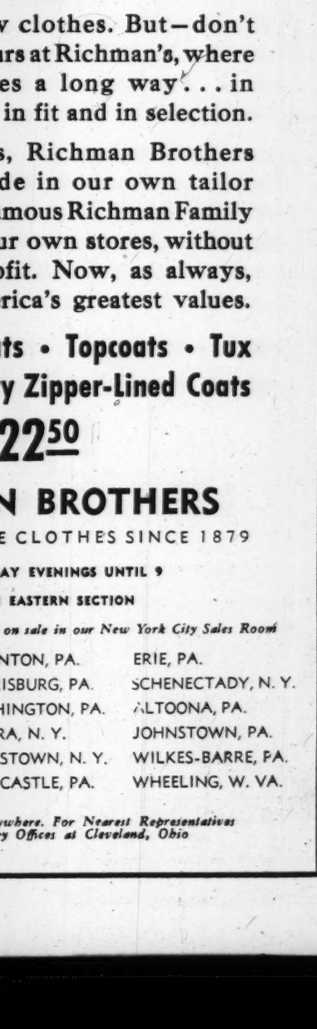
Big John Kimbrough plowed the Texas line for six and Price shot a touchdown pass to Sophomore Jim Sterling in the end zone. Bill Audish kicked the point.

Semi-Pro Starts May 5

NEW YORK (AP)—May 5 has been set as the opening day for competition in the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress next year, President Ray Dumont of Wichita, Kan., announced.

It is expected approximately 35,000 clubs will swing into action in 48 states at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, when George Sisler, commissioner of the sport, will throw out the first ball at Wichita. Three months later in Wichita the survivors of the elimination tournaments will meet for the National Semi-Pro title.

Richman Brothers Clothes



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The Home Forum

It's An Ill Wind—

THOUGH PRUDENCE and a benign Government insist that it is not advisable to remain in residence in the middle of London, during the temporary indisposition of Europe, I find it impossible to keep away. That is one of the drawbacks—if they *are* drawbacks—of being an incorrigible Cockney. No matter how beautiful and how friendly the country spot which shelters me, I have to come home from time to time to breathe a little of the sooty London air.

So in this matter I have established a habit, week by week, which is a sort of compromise with the Minister of Home Defence. I get up early on a Thursday morning, disturbing our small rural household by stoking up a fire in the cottage range and switching on the radio to listen to the seven o'clock news bulletin. And, almost before daylight is fully spread, I am cycling down to the wayside station with my gasmask and a few books in a rucksack.

* * *

And how I enjoy deserting the camp! The war-time trains are appallingly slow and uncomfortable, for during the passage of the four long tunnels one has to sit in a dim blue darkness, unable to read. But there is always somebody to talk to. And one thing war has done. It has broken down the Englishman's public silence. Normally he (and she) sits in a public vehicle entrenched behind a watchful silence, which is almost as tangible as barbed wire. But now people here slip into easy conversation in trains, buses, and tubes. They lend each other newspapers and exchange accounts of their doings and the dispersals of their families. During the opening months of the war, I have made a large acquaintance in this way: with bankers, soldiers, musicians, farmers, mothers of families, country solicitors, hop-pickers, doctors, and nondescript people who never reveal their occupations. And they all have something to say about themselves. It is a subject of universal interest, and most people speak well on it. Some even are inspired, eloquent. I could listen for a thousand miles, instead of merely forty-five.

* * *

And, at the end of those forty-five miles, how exciting it is each week to be home again, in London. True, it is an almost unrecognizable London; a London bolstered and plastered, and lacking half its population. But there are left enough of its only originals, its true Cockneys, to provide me with a welcome and renewed delight. Certain newspaper men; the sleek, fat man in a shop I frequent, a sympathetic fellow who is only two-dimensional, height and breadth, but no thickness; so that, when he turns round to select something from the shelves, one has a shock, as though confronted with a man of cardboard. But his intelligence is no cardboard one. He always has a shrewd comment to make on the state of affairs on the Western Front, or the Situation in the Air, or the Food Supply in Germany, or the conditions in the North Sea and the Atlantic. He is a great believer in the benevolence of our cousins, the Americans. Standing facing me at his counter, so that he looks like a full human being, he will say—and he is not ashamed to repeat himself each week—"Believe me, sir, they know a thing or two over there. Onlookers see most of the game, if I may say so. Trust the dollar, and the dollar will trust you. I'm speaking for myself, mind you, sir. But, believe me, trust America." And turning sideways, to wag a knowing finger, during which process he almost disappears, he adds: "*And* watch!"

I always wait for that last word, knowing it will come with the disappearing trick as his broad body suddenly reveals its almost paper-thinness.

* * *

And crossing the road, with my rustic sack half slung over my town coat, I turn into the gate of the Inns of Court where I usually meet one or other of our team of friendly porters. One of them is a particularly lugubrious old fellow, with a stringy neck and an enormous Adam's apple that floats like a ball-cock on the bubbling flow of his conversation. He is of a Diogenes turn of mind, and has a certain scorn for everything done by frail humanity.

Last Thursday he saw me turning in from Chancery Lane and he made toward me with a look almost of enthusiasm on his face. "What d'you think they done now?" he said. "Something crashing?" I asked, humoring his pessimism. "Well, what's going to 'appen next I don't know," he said. "Put a bloomin' bird bath under your tree!" For a moment he also looked like Voltaire, so powerful was his scorn.

For some reason which I have never been able to discover, the large plane tree in the small square which is the part of the Inn that I and my companion inhabit when I can induce her to leave her activities in the country, has become known to the porters as *my* tree. It may be due to my habit of standing under it and looking up into its branches,—in winter because it has no leaves on, and in summer because it *has* leaves on, a recurrent miracle to me. But there it is, a subtle piece of flattery which I humbly accept.

* * *

I parted from Diogenes and hurried round the corner to our square. True enough, there was the bird bath. It was a huge affair, made of rubber. It was a shapeless mass, rather like an enormous jam tart with the outer crust or edge a foot in thickness and just as oddly bulgy as a piece of pastry. It must have been twelve feet across. It was filled with water, and near it stood one of the many auxiliary fire-engines, watched over by an amateur fireman, with which London is punctuated at the moment.

The effect was surprisingly novel. The square took on an additional quality of rusticity. For one thing, from where I stood, the tree was reflected in the water, with its October-colored leaves fluttering down as their reflections fluttered up. So that, with each tumbling leaf, there was a meeting, umber to umber. A fanciful traffic! And on the bottom of the bath already there was sufficient accumulation of fallen leaves, town dust, and what not to cover up the bald rubber and to give the effect of a natural dewpond.

The birds seemed to find it natural enough; for sparrows and pigeons were making a great to-do about it, diving down out of the plane tree and scooping up water in their beaks. Some perched on the rubber-pastry banks and held great argument. Even when a Sealyham from the neighboring Chambers waddled along and put up his feet to look over at this innovation, the birds did not cease. A pigeon fluttered out of his way, only to alight a few feet further along and to continue the flutey conversation with his narcissus-eyed mate. Narcissus is the right word in another sense, for here were self-contemplators by the dozen, looking upon their own reflections, gray, blue, brown and even black, and billing and bobbing and cooing in an excess of vanity. And starlings—I presume a squad of that vast choir which sings evensong under the eaves of the National Gallery—were also adding to the excitement. Like miniature eighteenth-century lawyers, with short tail and quill and rasping voices, they debated on the legality of the matter, breaking off to gargle drops of water down their stretched throats, and then resuming their argument on the banks of this dewpond which had appeared overnight.

* * *

I was rejoined by Diogenes. He stood beside me for a few moments, plucking at the cords of his stringy throat, and occasionally muttering to himself with odd, sardonic grimaces.

"Look at that!" he exclaimed at last. "Now who would 'ave thought it? All this fuss and bother with sandbagging up the place and shoring up the chapel and boarding up the windows; and all the residents—begging your pardon, sir—bunking off to the country, and I'm not blaming 'em,—do the same meself if I 'ad the chance. But there it is. Old 'Itler starts all this trouble, and the birds get a free bath out of it. Although it goes against the grain to say it, I don't mind telling you that it's an ill wind. . . . You know what I mean, sir!"

RICHARD CHURCH

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EARLY CHINESE STONE SCULPTURE

THIS LITTLE stone house is about six feet long, three feet wide, and four feet high. It was found in the province of Honan, China, and is now being carefully studied by members of the Asiatic Department in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

The house is made of smooth limestone; its roof remains unpolished. The walls are covered with incised pictures which illustrate legends of the theme of filial piety. Among the pictures are incised inscriptions, made by the draftsmen who cut the pictures. The bolder, rougher inscriptions, which can be seen clearly here along the wall opening, were added by another hand. The workmanship is considered of provincial type.

The house is interesting in its architectural features. There is the typical heavy roof and comparatively frail walls, designated "curtain walls." Probably the style originated in the tent. We may note here how the erstwhile poles of construction have survived as decorative features in the pediment motives on the sides and front of the house.

The Boston Museum calls it "Mortuary House," although it is uncertain just what purpose this little structure served.

"Humility is no busybody"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST OF US profess a desire for humility. Even the ardent supporter of absolute government will often praise the virtues of humility, but in so doing he is merely advocating servile obedience to the laws, just or unjust, of the state or ruler.

In his parable of the Pharisee and the publican, as recorded in the eighteenth chapter of Luke, Jesus held up a mirror to the human mind so that we might see ourselves. The Pharisee, no doubt, would have been surprised if told he lacked humility. He conceived of it, possibly, as mere obedience to the letter of the law. And when we read this parable, which of us has not mentally identified himself with the publican, rather than the proud Pharisee? In that very act do we not show where we stand? Are we not despising the Pharisee, even while we repeat with the publican (Luke 18:13), "God be merciful to me a sinner"?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was under no misapprehension in regard to humility. In her article "The Way" in "Miscellaneous Writings," she calls humility "the second stage of mental development" (p. 356), the first, mentioned on the preceding page, being "self-knowledge." She continues: "One can never go up, until one has gone down in his own esteem. Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing; it must be had to understand our textbook; it is indispensable to personal growth, and points out the chart of its divine Principle and rule of practice;" and in the next paragraph she says, "Cherish humility, 'watch,' and 'pray without ceasing,' or you will miss the way of Truth and Love."

Humility is not servility; it is no "Uriah Heep," proclaiming its humbleness while defrauding and cheating under cover of its hypocrisy. The servile deceptiveness which would soothe one's employer to sleep, while profiting by his inattention and apathy, is no part of true humility. The humility after which we strive, and which the publican, commended by Jesus, had attained in some measure, is willingness to let God's will, not our own, be done. The truly humble student of Christian Science realizes that the real man has no will of his own, that he exists as the reflection of Mind; and he knows that he, of himself can "do nothing."

Such a one, knowing this, is not overanxious about the way his fellow men are playing their parts. He is willing to let God's will be done, confident that his own trust in good and realization of evil's unreality will guide him in the path to health and holiness. He is willing to let his brother work out his salvation in his own way, for he knows that each has to make his individual demonstration of spirituality. He sees the truth of Mrs. Eddy's word (*ibid.*, pp. 356, 357), "Humility is no busybody: it has no moments for trafficking in other people's business, no place for envy, no time for idle words, vain amusements, and all the *et cetera* of the ways and means of personal sense."

When we realize that the only universe is spiritual and that man is the reflection of God, mortal pride is abased. A student of Christian Science had a friend who was sometimes tempted to believe herself to have been badly treated by what is mistakenly called "fate." Her family having lost its fortune while she was a child, she had consequently been deprived of many advantages which otherwise she might have enjoyed. One day, the Christian Scientist permitted herself to be deluded into thinking of this friend in a commiserating manner, regretting that she had been deprived of so much good. Feeling well satisfied with her own situation, she felt her friend had troubles of which she had no conception. Soon she rose to go about some household duties, but as she walked out of the room a sense of despair and depression seized her. She could not account for this sudden attack, but turned her thought at once to God, asking for some ray of light and hope to deliver her. At once the reply to her prayer came, more or less in these words: "Get rid of your thought of superiority."

At first the student was perplexed, feeling that at the moment she was far from the thought of superiority; she was struggling more with a desperate sense of inferiority. But obediently she began to declare that all God's children are perfect, and that our Father is pouring out continuously more of His bounty than we accept. At once it flashed across her thought, "Why then was I pitying my friend?" The error being thus uncovered, the veil of conceit was removed and she was healed at once of her false sense of depression.

"God be merciful to me a sinner," cried the publican and his prayer was heard. This is our prayer too—a deep conviction of the nothingness of matter and a yearning to learn more of the beauties of Spirit. Mortal mind is the sinner, and sin is no part of the real man, God's perfect spiritual idea.

If we try to identify the two we shall fail, even as did the Pharisee in his ignorance of the law of Love. Only as we express the meekness of good, the gentleness of spiritual might, are we showing forth the image of God and finding what true humility is.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Cloud Pictures

We saw a tower in the sky
Built of snow and ivory.
Underneath the tower stood
A deep, enchanted wood,
Where every tree was winter-white
To the watcher's dazzled sight.
Beyond there rose a curving hill
Feather-soft—and very still.
The flowers there were pale as milk
And delicate as finest silk.
Where the cloud-hill touched the sky
We saw tall riders moving by.
And as they went their wide cloaks flew
Like dreams of white against the blue.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"Ydmyghed passer sig selv"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DE FLESTE AF OS forsikrer, at vi ønsker at være ydmyge. Selv den ivrigste Tilhænger af den absolutte Regeringsform vil ofte fremhæve Ydmyghedens gode Sider, men han gør sig kun herigennem til Talsmand for slavisk Lydighed mod Statens eller Statsoverhovedets Love, de være sig retfærdige eller uretfærdige.

I Lignelsen om Farisæeren og Tolderen i Lukas-Evangeliets attende Kapitel holdt Jesus et Spejl op for det menneskelige Sind, hvori vi vil kunne se os selv. Farisæeren vilde utvivlsomt være blevet forbavset, om nogen havde sagt til ham, at han ikke var ydmyg. Han opfattede rimeligvis Ydmyghed som ren og skær Lydighed mod Lovens Bogstav. Og hvem af os har ikke under Læsningen af denne Lignelse i sit stille Sind set sig selv i Tolderen og ikke i den hovmodige Farisæer? Og viser vi ikke netop herved, hvor vi staar? Føler vi ikke Foragt for Farisæeren, selv medens vi gentager Tolderens Ord (Lukas-Evangeliet 18:13): "Gud, vær mig Synder naadig"?

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, havde den fulde Forstaaelse af Ydmyghed. I en Artikel, "The Way" [Vejen] i *Miscellaneous Writings*, kalder hun Ydmyghed "det andet Stadium i mental Udvikling" (S. 356) efter paa Siden forud at have nævnet "Selverkendelse" som det første. Og hun siger videre: "Man kan aldrig stige opad, før man er gaaet nedad i Vurdering af sig selv. Ydmyghed er baade Linse og Prisme, naar det gælder Forstaaelse af Sinds-Helbredelse; uden Ydmyghed er det umuligt at forstaa vor Lærebog; den er uundgaaelig nødvendig for vor personlige Vækst og viser os dens guddommelige Princips Anvisninger og Reglerne for Praksis;" og i næste Afsnit siger hun: "Læg Vind paa Ydmyghed, 'vaag' og 'bed uafladelig', eller du vil komme bort fra Sandheds og Kærligheds Vej."

Ydmyghed er ikke Slaviskhed; den er ikke nogen "Uriah Heep", der proklamerer sin Ringhed, medens den snyder og bedrager i Ly af sit Hykleri. En servil Falskhed, som ved Smiger forsøger at dysse ens Arbejdsgiver i Søvn, medens man saa drager Nytte af hans Uopmærksomhed og Apati, har intet med sand Ydmyghed at gøre. Den Ydmyghed, vi stræber efter at naa, og som den Tolder, Jesus priste, til en vis Grad havde opnaaet, er Beredthed til at lade Guds Vilje ske, og ikke vor egen. En virkelig ydmyg Kristen Videnskab-Studerende erkender, at det virkelige Menneske ikke har nogen personlig Vilje, men er til som Sindets Genspejling; og han ved, at af sig selv kan han "slet intet gøre".

I Erkendelsen heraf bekymrer et saadant Menneske sig ikke særlig om, hvorledes hans Medmennesker bærer sig ad. Han er villig til at lade Guds Vilje ske, overbevist om, at hans egen Fortrøstning til det gode og hans Erkendelse af det ondes Uvirkelighed vil lede ham paa Vejen til Sundhed og Hellighed. Han er villig til at lade sin Broder udarbejde sin egen Frelse paa sin egen Maade, for han ved, at hvert Menneske individuelt maa demonstrere Aandelighed. Han ser Sandheden i Mrs. Eddys Ord (*ibid.*, S. 356 og 357): "Ydmyghed passer sig selv: den har ikke Stunder til at blande sig i andres Sager, ingen Plads til Misundelse, ingen Tid til ørkesløs Tale, tomme Fornøjelser og alle den personlige Sans' forskellige Maader og Midler."

Naar vi kommer til Erkendelse af, at det eneste Univers, der findes, er aandeligt og at Mennesket er Guds Genspejling, synker menneskeligt Hovmod i Støvet. En Kristen Videnskab-Studerende havde en Ven, som undertiden fristedes til at tro om sig selv, at hun var blevet slet behandlet af, hvad der fejlagtig kaldes "Skæbnen". Hendes Familie havde, medens hun var Barn, mistet sin Formue, og hun var som Følge heraf blevet berøvet mange Goder, hun ellers kunde have nydt. En Dag lod denne Christian Scientist [Kristne Videnskabsmand] sig forlede til i sine Tanker at føle Medlidenhed med sin Ven og beklage hende, fordi hun var gaaet glip af saa meget godt. Hun følte sig saa vel tilfreds med sin egen Tilværelse og følte derved, at hendes Ven maatte have Bekymringer, som hun ikke kunde gøre sig Begreb om. Et Øjeblik efter rejste hun sig for at udføre nogle huslige Pligter, men idet hun gik ud af Stuen, følte hun sig med eet grebet af Fortvivlelse og Depression. Hun kunde ikke forklare sig Grunden til dette pludselige Anfald, men vendte straks sine Tanker mod Gud og bad Ham sende hende Lys og Haab, som kunde frigøre hende. Hun fik øjeblikkelig Svar paa sin Bøn, og det lød omtrent saaledes: "Jag dine overlegne Tanker paa Flugt."

Den Studerende blev straks meget forvirret, følte sig i Øjeblikket fjernt fra al Overlegenhed; det var snarere en fortvivlet Følelse af Underlegenhed, hun kæmpede med. Men lydigt begyndte hun at erklære, at alle Guds Børn er fuldkomne, og at vor Fader uafladelig udøser mere af Sine Rigdomme, end vi tager imod. I samme Nu gik det som i et Glimt gennem hendes Tanker: "Hvorfor ynkede jeg saa min Ven?" Vildfarelsen var saaledes afdækket, Hovmodets Slør var fjernet, og hun var derfor i samme Øjeblik helbredt for sin falske Fornemmelse af Depression.

"Gud, vær mig Synder naadig!" udbrød Tolderen, og hans Bøn blev hørt. Dette er ligeledes vor Bøn—en dyb Forvisning om Materiens Intethed og en Higen efter at lære mere om Aandens Skønheder. Dødeligt Sind er Synderen, og Synd har ingen Del i det virkelige Menneske, Guds fuldkomne aandelige Idé.

Hvis vi forsøger at gøre de to til eet, vil vi finde, at det ikke lader sig gøre, ligesom Farisæeren gjorde, fordi han ikke kendte Kærlighedens Lov. Kun naar vi giver Udtryk for det godes Sagtmodighed, aandelig Magts Mildhed, viser vi Guds Billede og ser, hvad sand Ydmyghed vil sige.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

One With This Place

I have not seen this place before today,
Yet it is mine—My feet have known its road.
My hand its trees. I think that I once lay
With head on yonder leaves and watched that toad
Or his grandfather, teaching silence, wise
In patience. I have heard these waters break
Before, across these rocks. Day to my eyes
Shows no thing unfamiliar from this lake.

Night too, I know—with darkness furring pines,
With sound of water amplified in song;
I sense the step, the pause, that lead to signs
Of watchful eyes beneath a velvet prong.
But dark or light, I walk, one with this place,
Where sun and moon and stars companion space.

—EDITH OGDEN, in *Trails*

The Aztecs Wrote in Pictures

IF YOU ARE hurried or harried through the National Museum in Mexico City so efficiently that you overlook the point there, the simpler museum of Teotihuacan is a good place to take note of what the Aztecs used as writing. "Mexican" words were built up; the language was agglutinative—several words glued together, so to speak, to form another word, or even a clause. The simplest example might be *calli*—house; *teo*—god or gods. Or take Teotihuacan itself—literally "the gods-having place." In speech the Aztecs had an expression for every idea, abstract or concrete; they could express every shade of thought, with wonderfully subtle gradations. But in putting their thoughts on paper they had reached at the time of the Conquest only the crude beginnings of a written language, and that beginning was in a way like the Chinese. . . .

We are prone to think that literacy means wisdom and intelligence—in spite of not a few indications that it often means the reverse. But the Aztecs were not even illiterate. In writing, their methods were still rather crude—but they were effective. They had a very expressive *picture-writing*. When they wished to communicate with one another beyond speaking distance, they took brush and colors and depicted on paper or cloth made from the fibers of the maguey the most characteristic scenes of the event they were recording, the most characteristic features of the city or the individual they were describing—as Orientals whose spoken speech is different talk to one another with a fore-finger in the palm of the hand.

Thus the so-called Mexican hieroglyphics are nothing more than pictures of natural objects, somewhat conventionalized, at least in the common everyday things of life—though by no means so much so as the picture-writing of the Chinese, which grew up in the same way. They painted like a highly gifted but untaught child, with no regard for light and shadow, for perspective, for many things that seem important—perhaps too important—to the practiced artist of today. Their picture-writing consisted of mere outlines, often exaggerated almost to the point of caricature. In representing unusual things the fancy, the imagination, of the painter had full play. . . .

Montezuma sent his best picture-writers down to the coast to draw for him a complete story and description of the invading white men. After the Conquest the first viceroy of Mexico created a commission of three Indian painters and had them make for Charles V a complete picture-book describing his new subjects. One painter was directed to picture the entire political history of the "Mexi" from the time of their immigration from the north down to the execution of Cuauhtemoc, and to present it exactly as it was pictured in their annals. Another was ordered to describe the customs, resources, number of cities (each represented by an emblem much like a coat-of-arms) and a description of them; what products they sent to the metropolis as semiannual tribute. The third was to represent the Mexican method of education of both sexes, year by year, up to the age of fifteen; to show how a boy was taught to be a good craftsman or soldier, a girl a skillful housewife. This picture-book is known as the Mendoza Codex. —From "Trailing Cortez Through Mexico," by HARRY A. FRANCK. (New York: Stokes.)

Farm Well

He scooped a cloud from out the crystal depths—
And wondered at the blue that harbored there;
So much of heaven earth-bound. Or so much
Of earth infused with heaven. And the spare
Old bucket, sighing on celestial spars,
Reached down one night to come up dripping stars!

LEONE RICE GRELLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1939

From Cow To Consumer

Lambert; Roberts; Keystone; Gendreau

Along the Route of 'Dependable as Daybreak' Milk

These are typical scenes in the daily routine of New England's 25,000 to 30,000 dairy farmers and their product. It starts at the point of original production (1) with Bossy in the dell, proceeds to (2) the barn where tempting mashes induce Bossy to produce, then the (3) actual producing process, then the handling (4) on to trains or trucks bound for the city where (5) the "dependable as daybreak" delivery man takes it to the very doorstep of the (6) ultimate consumer, who seems to like it very much, thank you.

Milk: Cash-Carry Vs. Door Delivery

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the first in a group of articles on New England's milk problems.

What is wrong with New England's $150,000,000 milk business upon which some 25,000 to 30,000 dairy farmers depend for their livelihood?

As far back as old-timers can remember, that question has accompanied the flow of foamy, white rivulets pouring out of the hill farms of New England and joining in a mighty flood of milk and cream gushing into Greater Boston markets.

Today that question is intensified by a new merry-go-round of conflicting opinions upon which ride the chain stores declaring that milk could be sold two to three cents a quart cheaper than the law allows, and the United Farmers Co-operative Creameries attacking the rule of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board which compels an extra one-cent-a-quart charge for all milk sold in paper containers.

But for every investigator of the milk business charging duplication and waste in the processing and distribution of milk, there is some dairy specialist ready to go to bat for a farm-to-consumer-doorstep delivery service that is "as dependable as daybreak." Chain store demands for the right to sell at lower prices are met by old-line wagon dealers with the cry of "loss leader." Attempts to introduce paper milk containers into Massachusetts are thwarted by arguments of "unfair advantage" over glass bottle deliveries.

Trucking Cost Cited

Returning from a study of New Hampshire dairy farms, observers state that milk could be trucked from farms to dealer-operated country processing plants for from 8 to 30 cents a hundredweight cheaper than under the present system of "disjointed trucking." The reply from other dairy students is that the same type of study could be made of any industry of the same size and that similar inherent waste be found, simply because research can make only measured progress through the years.

Where farm co-operatives claim monopolistic tendencies in the increased price ruling on paper containers, the Milk Control Board in Massachusetts says markets must be protected against price wars. Chain stores come back at their opponents with the protest that their demands for lower price privileges are based upon efficiencies in handling milk.

Does this mean that retail stores are told by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board at what price they must sell milk? That's what happens. The Board judges the fairness of the costs of delivered milk, and tells retail merchants not to undersell wagon dealers by more than one cent a quart. This is to maintain the stability of the milk-price structure, according to the Board.

Significant Issue

Here the retailer poses the most significant issue of the day: "Should the whole milk-price structure of any market be predicated upon the costs of a wagon delivery system for which thousands of low-incomed families can ill afford to pay?"

"For those who want delivered milk and can pay for it, let them have it," said one of New England's front-rank dairy authorities. "But for those who cannot pay for deliveries, let them have milk at the best price the retailer can offer."

And he continued:

"I have heard a number of distributors say that they could process, bottle and deliver milk to stores and wholesale trade for a margin of 2 to 2½ cents over the F. O. B. cost of milk in Boston. If they can do that and still get a 5½ cent spread, this leaves a margin of 3 cents a quart for delivery to retail over delivery to wholesale

'If stores are able to merchandise this milk, cash and carry, at a margin of 1 to 1½ cents, as they claim, they should be allowed to sell over the counters at 1½ to 2 cents less than the wagon delivered price, which is a material saving to consumers who pay cash at the counter, deliver their own milk and make a deposit on the bottle in contrast to those who have their milk delivered and fail to return many of the bottles."

This expert referred to the argument that consumers should be forced to purchase milk from the wagons as "stifling milk consumption and turning the bulk of the milk market over to the canned goods people." He would permit free competition in prices in order to compel dealers who deliver milk to devise ways and means of competing with retail sales systems.

"Costly Duplication"

The poorer classes, he added, are not able to pay the costs of a distributing system requiring four to seven wagons to cover the same streets every morning. Anticipating the argument of dealers that it is necessary to maintain personal contact with consumers, the New England authority declared that "it might be just as well to eliminate some of this kind of competition and throw the brunt of sales opportunity upon quality, advertising and modernization of merchandising methods.

But to understand this milk business is to wrestle with unique problems of production and distribution, due largely to the fact that milk is a highly perishable product as well as a food of universal consumption. It must be used in whole milk form within a few days or else be manufactured into butter or other by-products. Then again, milk production cannot be closely regulated. While it is true that the farmer can reduce somewhat the number of cows, it is equally true that he is not inclined to do so.

Less for Farmer

Milk that is not sold in fluid form and goes into butter, casein, ice cream and other dairy by-products brings the farmer a lower-than-fluid price, hence the larger fluid market he has the bigger his income. For purposes of equalization, that is, to prevent any farmer or group of farmers from monopolizing the fluid milk market and compelling independent or small farmers from taking all the losses involved in the milk surplus, the Boston market is controlled by a Federal equalization pool under which all producers are assured of a fair share of the family milk sales.

Licensing of dealers, pasteurization, maintenance of country receiving plants, transportation, bottling and processing enter into the costs of getting milk from the farm to city doorsteps. But the question raised by Consumer Councils at this time is whether or not the costs of delivery service, however valuable and necessary to those willing and able to pay for it, should be passed along in any form to low-income families who must buy their milk over-the-counter.

Six-Year Plan for Boston Urged by Planning Board

(Continued from Page 1)

sumed about $7 of the 1939 tax rate. A little less than one-third of this went for interest. The more the debt is lessened, the more money will be freed for other uses than debt service. This will further encourage pay-as-you-go methods.

2. It will save money. Ever since the depression began, Boston's annual capital outlay has been far less than enough to keep the City's plant shipshape. This means that during the next decade Boston will undoubtedly have to spend large amounts for renewing worn-out equipment.

3. It will eliminate the danger of waste through overlapping or conflicting actions by different departments.

4. It will avoid mistakes in location of public buildings, since population and other trends will be studied year by year as the program of expenditures is annually revised.

5. It is more businesslike. Catch-as-catch-can methods are inefficient and expensive, the Planning Board contends.

Weather Predictions

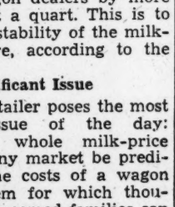
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly warmer, turning to rain tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday night; moderate west to southwest winds, increasing Saturday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by rain beginning late tonight or Saturday; warmer tonight, colder Saturday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer followed by rain tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west shifting to fresh southwest winds and increasing on Saturday, weather becoming overcast followed by rain late tonight or Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	36	Minneapolis	41	37
Chicago	42	42	New Orleans	65	61
Denver	38	33	New York	47	40
Helena	40	39	Norfolk	44	43
Kansas City	45	44	Philadelphia	41	40
Los Angeles	57	56	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	57	55	Washington	34	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 1.
B—Minimum, Nov. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:18 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Saturday, 2:54 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:43 p. m.

Old Rails to Click Once More in Cuba

A thousand tons of steel rails taken up from abandoned trackage in New England, may soon be clicking merrily again under the rolling wheels of Cuban trains. Giant electromagnets today were picking up the rails from cars on Boston & Maine Railroad docks on the Mystic River and loading them onto the Norwegian freighter Marga. With 250 tons of used car wheels, the rails are consigned to the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba at the port of Pastelillo.

Sports Show Opening Draws Record Crowd

With the largest first-night audience in the history of the show—8,000 to 9,000 enthusiastic winter sports fans—the fifth annual National Winter Sports Show and Ski Tournament produced entertainment and thrills in full measure at Boston Garden last night. Honors balanced between skating and skiing.

Previous tournaments have been devoted chiefly to skiing, but Manager Walter Brown, for good measure, has added an "Ice Vanities of 1940," a company of 50 performers, including a half dozen top-flight performers on the blades.

In this group of ice headliners were blond Vera Hruba, diminutive Czech star whose publicized refusal to bow to Hitler brought her a tremendous ovation; Lois Dworshak, former star of the "Ice Follies"; Vivi-Anne Hulten, 10 times figure champion of Sweden; the Hollywood team of Gene Theslof (Sonja Henie's partner in "Second Fiddle") and Ann Taylor; Guy Owen, former Canadian champion; and Eric Wait and Alfred Trenkler, whose comedy antics stopped the show.

Jumping topped the bill for thrills, with the Eastern Professional Ski Jumpers Association team under Strand Mikkelsen flashing out from the lofty take-off to the landing hill—adding several new thrills to this performance, including a simultaneous jump of five men.

Hannes Schneider, celebrated ski teacher of St. Anton am Arlberg, now a resident of this country, put his staff of New Hampshire ski school professional instructors through a demonstration of the Schneider downhill technique. At the other extreme was Ken Suhl, "ski clown," demonstrating his own technique with barrel stave "boards."

Alderbaran Crew Members Leave

The last two members of Captain Sterling Hayden's crew bound for Panama to sail the Alderbaran, yacht of the former Kaiser Wilhelm, to Boston from its two-year anchorage in Gatun Lake, left Boston last night for New York to sail today on the United Fruit steamer Platano for Cristobal. They are William L. Hodges, 3rd, of West Newton and Jeffrey Dean of Brookline, prominent in the Boston wool trade.

The two young adventurers expect to arrive in Cristobal on Dec 5 when they will join their mates, also Boston business men, who left earlier to condition the palatial yacht, designed expressly for the former German Emperor 35 years ago by A. Carey Smith. According to present plans the Alderbaran will sail from Cristobal on Dec. 10 making brief calls at Jamaica and Haiti and arriving at T Wharf, Boston, around the first of the year.

Mercury Takes a Rise As December Drops In

Weather Bureau men in the Boston office could scarcely believe their eyes at noon today when the mercury read 51 degrees, and was mounting. There was even some expectation it might reach the all-time high for Dec. 1, set in 1908 when the temperature hit 67.

But rain tonight and Saturday, with colder temperatures Saturday night were forecast by the Bureau to follow the warm lull.

Three Unions Contend In Rubber Labor Vote

A third labor union entered a fight between unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor for the right to represent 13,000 rubber workers employed by subsidiaries of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, today.

The new employees' organization, which is not affiliated with either the A. F. of L. or C. I. O., was allowed to intervene in the case as hearings to determine employee representation opened before Joseph L. Maguire, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, at the Federal Building, Boston.

The contest is one of several important labor cases now before the Labor Board as a result of renewed union activity accompanying the upswing in business this fall.

Last Tuesday, a similar hearing was conducted by Mr. Maguire in Providence, R. I., in respect to the rival claims of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions regarding representation of 2,000 workers in the Providence plant of the United States Rubber Company, and several thousands in other plants of the same corporation.

In each case, a spokesman for an A. F. of L. local union asked that representation of each plant should be determined separately, while a C. I. O. spokesman urged that the wishes of a majority of workers in all plants of the company should decide which union should represent them.

At this morning's hearing, the independent union, the Arrow Rubber Protective Association, of Watertown, Mass., asked that the rival A. F. of L. and C. I. O. petitions be dismissed and that an employee election be held at the Watertown plant. This motion was denied by the Trial Examiner. The independent organization then expressed objection to certification of one of the other unions without an election, and stated that it desired to be named on the ballot in case of an election.

Tobin Expected to Reject Higher Toll Plan for Tunnel

Up and Down Beacon Hill

As the time for announcement of next year's toll schedule for the Sumner Tunnel approaches, the opinion gathers weight that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will not increase the fee for passenger cars from 15 to 20 cents. When the proposal for a higher toll broke into the headlines recently, it did not capture enthusiasm at the Mayor's office, and further study does not yet appear to have changed the chief executive's position.

The higher rate was urged by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau as a means of reducing the huge annual deficits of the Tunnel, and publicly endorsed by the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, the Taxpayers' Alliance, and certain newspapers. Even the leading motorists' associations tacitly approved it.

Nevertheless, political circles are agreed a higher levy would be unpopular in East Boston. And, as one of Mayor Tobin's supporters put it, "The Mayor is particularly anxious not to antagonize those folks." The Mayor's popularity in that ward has already suffered because of the closing of the East Boston Relief Station in 1937, and for other reasons.

The Research Bureau contends that if the higher toll would produce even a very limited rise in revenue, City Hall is in duty bound to try it out, because the law provides that when a deficit continues to exist, the toll shall be fixed at a point which will produce "the maximum revenue." The Bureau adds that the only way to determine whether a higher toll would produce more revenue (or whether, on the other hand, it would merely cause business to fall off) is to try it for an experimental period of one year.

George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, points out that the Tunnel deficit for the current fiscal year probably will decline about $100,000 under last year's all-time record of $437,000 because of (1) an increase in receipts which may reach $50,000 for the year, and (2) a $50,000 subsidy from the state.

The idea of a commuters' 50-ride or 60-ride ticket at the lower rate has been suggested as a device to satisfy much of the opposition to a higher toll. This proposal has apparently received no response at City Hall.

If it chooses, the State Department of Public Utilities can refuse to approve the Mayor's proposed schedule, and thus force a higher levy. Whether it will do this is very doubtful, although it probably will be urged to do so by some circles if the occasion arises.

Back of the controversy is the conviction expressed by some observers that the Tunnel is a link in a state and regional system of highways, and ought to be financed by the Commonwealth It is possible that this viewpoint will crystallize into a new move to toss the Tunnel problem into the lap of the Legislature.

In support of this contention is the fact established by a Traffic Commission survey in 1937 that only 25 per cent of the vehicles using the tube are from Boston.

Mayor Tobin may confound predictions. But if he does it will be a surprise to most observers.

De W. J.

Pork and Lamb at Low Prices Provide Change From Turkey

Pork and lamb are due to come into their own this week end with the support of three factors of importance in buying. First, prices are attractively low, especially on pork. Second, quality is high, and third, housewives are seeking a change from the turkey menu of the season.

Demand for turkey for Thanksgiving proved greater than was anticipated by marketmen, and some sellers withdrew many from coolers to fill the need, it was stated today in the Boston trade, although the old law of supply and demand continued to control prices. Turkeys sold as low as 15 cents a pound late Wednesday evening as holders sought to "unload" before the close of business. These were not the best ones, of course, but they were turkeys and edible.

Stores that sold Massachusetts turkeys for 25 cents a pound 10 days before Thanksgiving boosted the price to 28 cents for the early Thanksgiving trade Tuesday and Wednesday. The break came Wednesday evening when it became obvious that more turkeys were on display than would be used.

Roasting pork is again offered this week end at 14 cents for loins, by some large chain stores and at 18 cents in others. Fresh pork shoulders for roasting can be had at 13 cents in the chains, and lamb legs at 23 cents, with higher prices asked in some of the markets where service and delivery, plus selected quality brings up the operating costs of the store.

But if any demand is found for turkey—possibly by those who dined out on the holiday—they can be had today at 29 cents in some chains and a bit less if one can shop around a bit. Best native turkeys are usually marked 35 to 38 cents a pound.

Beef for roasts can be had in chain stores at 27 cents a pound for face of the rump, rib roast 25 to 27 cents and chuck 27 cents Higher prices are asked in some stores, where only the most expensive cuts are handled.

Eggs, which have been rising in price rather steadily of late, seem to have reached the peak and started the downward swing, for native hennery eggs are quoted at Faneuil Hall stalls at 39 cents, and even extra size eggs at only 45 cents. A fortnight ago, these prices were three to five cents higher.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Goodbye Again," by Alan Scott and George Haight. With Erford Gage, Vola Blakely and Casey Walters. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Three After Three," musical comedy. Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, and Stepin Fetchit. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ginger Rogers in "Fifth Avenue Girl." 4, 7, 10. Also "Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea. 1:50, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Exeter—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 2, 5, 8. Also "The Mill on the Floss." 3:25, 6:25, 9:25

Fine Arts—
"Escape From Yesterday" featuring Annabella. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Dress Parade," featuring the Dead End Kids. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:25. Paramount: 9, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Main Street Lawyer," with Edward Ellis and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"20,000 Men a Year," with Randolph Scott and Preston Foster. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Day-Time Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Metropolitan—
"Rulers of the Sea," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in City of Darkness," featuring Sidney Toler and Lynn Bari. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

Normandie—
"Buried Alive." Also "In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis.

Repertory—
"That Certain Age," with Deanna Durbin. Also "Each Dawn I Die," featuring James Cagney, George Raft and George Bancroft. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser, Adolphe Menjou and Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Stage show: 11:05 a. m., a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Too Busy to Work," with the Jones Family. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"The Ash Can Fleet," "The National Philharmonic Orchestra," "Snowfalls," "Sword Fishing with Howard Hill," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 5, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"The Dark Angel," with Fredric March and Merle Oberon. 9:36 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Stop, Look and Love." 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." Also "Dodge City," with Errol Flynn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Everything's On Ice," starring Irene Dare. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Jamaica Inn," starring Charles Laughton. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

University—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat," 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Madame Butterfly," presented by the San Carlo Opera House. Hizi Koyke, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Dimitri Onofrei, Mario Valle, Francesco Curci, Richard Wentworth and Louis De Cesare.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Boston Opera House—
"Carmen" (in French), presented by the San Carlo Opera House. Coe Glade, Leola Turner, Charlotte Bruno, Sydney Rayner, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Richard Wentworth, Francesco Curci. Dances by the San Carlo Ballet. Lydia Arlova, premiere danseuse; Lucien Prideaux, premier danseur. 2:30.

Hotel Copley Plaza—
Lecture by Prof. Fernand Baldensperger on "Le troisieme Centenaire de Racine," sponsored by the Boston-Cambridge L'Alliance Francaise. 3:30.

Repertory Theater—
"Dick Whittington and His Cat," starring Hugh Norton. Second in the series of Clare Tree Major plays for children. Sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. 10:15 a. m.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Hill Homes Off Turnpike Offered in Newton Project

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Eliot Hill has come of age.

From an infant development of only four scattered homes a little over a year ago, this modern home community close to Newton Highlands, where the Worcester Turnpike seems to reach for the sky, has progressed into the category of a small village of some 20 completed houses with eight more now under construction.

The initial impression of Fall home-seekers as they enter this Merrill Nutting project is one of extreme height. The second impression is isolation beneath a canopy of oak trees unusual with modern home communities, despite the intense efforts of builders to keep all the trees they can.

And then follows the customary pertinent exclamation of potential homeowners: "Isn't this place handy to the Turnpike?"

First Requirement

Merrill Nutting thought of that when he took over the Eliot Hill community a year ago, then an oak-crowned promontory looking out over Waban to the West and the Highlands to the East.

In answer to the question, "What do home seekers look for first?" Mr. Nutting's initial reply is: "Good transportation." And if a country, tree-dotted atmosphere can be obtained along with good transportation, sales problems are virtually wiped out, says Mr. Nutting. Eliot Hill has proved that through the sale of 20 houses in a year or almost two every month.

Few people know that Eliot Hill is one of the 12 Newtons. Small as it is, the community has a railroad station of its own tucked away at the bottom of the Hill, only three minutes' walk from the Nutting development. Almost within reach of the garden hose stream is the Worcester Turnpike, providing private car transportation to Boston on a 15 to 20 minute basis, with bus service into Park Square.

Prices Attractive

As for the houses, there are enough completed to reveal careful consideration for small home designs, with prices ranging from $6,000 to $10,000 for four to eight rooms. Lots are unusually large, averaging from 10,000 to 14,000 feet for a $7,500 project. There are 66 lots in all. Sewer, water, gas and electricity are all in with all betterments included in the house payments.

* * *

Costs Rising

True to predictions of two months ago in this column, prices of building materials have been rising steadily and according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board today are now only 4 per cent below the spring peaks of 1937. But will they go still higher?

The answer to that question is necessarily based on market trends following the 1937 price peaks held to have stopped the buying of homes and to have caused the sudden reversal of what promised at the time to be a major building boom Bank authorities today insist that present prices are not too hign, frankly referring to even sharper increases.

Detailed reports obtained through local agencies of the Bank Board show that prices of building materials advanced 2.5 per cent from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, went up another 2.1 per cent in October, and stepped forward still another 1.2 per cent in November.

The report of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held to contain a possible warning, shows that for the first 45 weeks of 1939, production was 16 per cent above the same period in 1938, shipments were 17 per cent greater, and orders were up 19 per cent.

For the week of Nov. 11, after two months of rising prices, production was 25 per cent and shipments 23 per cent greater than the corresponding weeks of 1938, but orders showed a decline of 6 per cent. "Is recovery to be stemmed again?" the Association asks.

* * *

No More Waiting

An apartment house telephone with a pilot light that informs the tenant that callers at the door have obtained entrance to the lobby below is designed to eliminate the customary embarrassment of the apartment house dweller upon finding that the caller has missed the door-opening signal and is still waiting in the vestibule.

Now, the tenant just clicks the door opener until the pilot light flashes showing that the caller has opened the entrance door.

* * *

Trend to Apartments

An increasing trend towards apartment house living was revealed today in reports brought back to New England by building leaders who attended a conference on the construction business in Washington. In the last 18 years, it was found that for every one-family dwelling erected in the large cities of the United States, 87 families were provided for in apartments.

The 1930 census showed less than three per cent of the Nation's population in apartment houses, a remarkable figure in comparison with European countries where 50 to 90 per cent of some city populations live in apartments.

W. C. H.

Country Homes in the City

By a Staff Photographer; Merrill Nutting Corporation

Two of the 20 Homes on Oak-Crowned Eliot Hill in Newton

In the short space of a year Merrill Nutting has built 20 homes on 16 acres in this new development. The above are typical of Eliot Hill homes, which range in price from $6,000 to $10,000.

Harvard Party Tells of Spain As 'Pitiable'

An expedition headed by a Harvard historian, which set out to retrace the voyages of Christopher Columbus, reported in a letter to the University today breadlines of hungry children in "pitiable" Spain.

Describing adventures of the expedition, Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison, leader, declared in a letter from Casablanca, Morocco, Nov. 9, that although the party had been well received in war-damaged Spain "we found no eggs, milk, oil or meat obtainable.

"In Seville, once the mart of the New World, there is no coffee and little sugar," Professor Morison wrote. "Whenever the Capitana (the expedition's 140-foot ketch) lay alongside a dock, a breadline of hungry children waited for our leavings."

The historian lamented that he was unable to view the audience chamber in the Alcazar at Cordova where King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella first received Columbus because "it is now the dwelling place of some 1,200 Republican prisoners."

Detailing some of the progress of the party's historical studies, Professor Morison said that Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hammond, members of the expedition, had found a painting called "The Virgin of the Navigators," which includes the only authentic contemporary portrait of Columbus, in the cellar of the royal palace in Madrid.

Cigarette Tax Rising

Upturn in sigarette tax collections was reported today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation. He said $525,000 had been collected in October, compared with $461,000 in September, which was the first month of the law's operation.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It would simplify matters if all our relatives would be quite frank about the whole business, and make out a list of things they would like for Christmas, wouldn't it? But they don't. In fact, they often do a beautiful job of "hedging" when you inquire as to their needs and wants, within reason. Consequently, the only thing to do is to keep track of the new (and not so new) things in the shops and grab them up as they remind you of various people.

The shops make this all the more difficult each year, though . . . for the selection grows more lovely and varied as time goes on. And the "aura" they put you in, what with all the breathtakingly lovely decorations, is likely to make you leave your common sense a bit behind. So watch out.

However, there's bound to be someone in your family who goes in for solid comfort in the home, one who will appreciate something they can feel is a piece of furniture. For them we suggest Filene's rocking footstool. Made to rock on purpose, which is exactly what most people try to make straight up-and-down-footstools do anyhow (without much success.) This sells for something like $3.95. The glorified wastebaskets they have around nowadays should be welcome additions to any household, especially if that particular family hasn't awakened to the fact that while such items are highly utilitarian, they are also decidedly decorative. Try to remember some color you've seen in their home, so you can at least blend, if not match, the color. From a dollar up.

Smart Evening Bags Take Honor Place

Helena Rubinstein's smart new evening bags, either the brocades or the black slipper satin, would take the honor place in any woman's dresser drawer. For around $12.50 this bit of loveliness holds not only beauty inside, in the way of compact in which the lipstick is the clasp, and a bottle of perfume, but beauty without, with its pretty design. Furthermore, they stand up all by themselves! Then, of course, there are always furs . . . say a couple of silver fox for her winter and spring tailleur, or that new bronze fox that is so good with browns and tans. At Otto Piehler's for instance. The nature lover surely would go for those big handmade "duck" book ends at Shreve's. Or the etchings of the same subjects.

Little sister and big sister are wearing warm bunny gloves this year. They make the hands look immense; especially in the evening when everything else about them is so dainty and feminine . . . but that's what they seem to want. For around $2. Made of snow-white fur. Incidentally for the benefit of the men who don't know, these don't shed like the angora mitts!

A present for papa or brother might be in the way of Charbert's Kettledrum, with oodles of long-living soap inside. Those Martex Gift Sets, in which the ordinary bath and hand towels are done up in gift packages such as you never dreamed of, are a good idea for anybody's gift list. Yummy colors.

The woman who breakfasts in bed, or who reads before turning out the light, is bound to like one of those bed rests that allow you to sit up in comfort while doing so. They give the back a good "rest" and there are even arm rests on the side. With a little pocket on the side for what have you! Around $7.50; sometimes more, all depending on the quality.

Skates and Outfits For Girls and Boys

Then there are skates for girls and boys, and the good-looking skating outfits that girls wear nowadays that add so much to the rinks around town. Full short skirts, usually of velveteen. Matching or contrasting sweater tops, and perhaps a Babushka. That is a most flattering baby-bonnet affair that young and old alike are wearing. The latter make an excellent gift, and may be had for $1.95. Bib necklaces play an important part in fashion this season . . . and the stores everywhere offer them in a jamboree of colors, or plain gold and silver-wash.

A Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 311 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m); Mondays to Saturdays 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m); WRUL and WRUW (formerly W1XAL).
Boston—Week days, 1:00 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc. (25.4m) 15.13mc. (19.8m); Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m) 15.13mc (19.8m), WRUL and KRUW (formerly W1XAL).

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.1m.

Springfield Mayor Adds Mars Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1—From the office of the Mayor at City Hall today came a slight glimmer of the planet Mars.

The reflection of the astronomical body emanated from Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam in the form of an account of observations of Mars made during June in South Africa.

Beside being head of the City Mr. Putnam fills two other roles of importance, first, President of the Package Machinery Company, second, trustee of Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz. In the latter role, Mr. Putnam supplied the "inside" story 10 years ago on the discovery of the ninth planet Pluto, which observers at the Lowell Observatory isolated in confirmation of its existence as predicted by Percival Lowell, founder of the Observatory.

Significant evidence of changes on the surface of Mars and stronger proof that life in the form of vegetation exists on the surface of the planet has been acquired by the latest study of Mars, Mr. Putnam said in estimating the observation made of Mars at the South Africa location.

Dr. E. C. Slipher, distinguished member of the Lowell Observatory staff, went to South Africa to make a study of Mars during its recent approach to the earth. The planet has been the object of special study at Flagstaff, Mr. Putnam said.

Excellent photographs from this vantage point were obtained which give convincing support to the conviction of Flagstaff observers, Mr. Putnam said, that a form of life does exist on the planet Mars. Conclusions to be drawn from this study and photographs taken will be the subject of reports to the annual meeting of the American Astronomical Association, Mr. Putnam said.

NYA in Bay State Can Take 2,500

Private industry has been such a good absorber of employment from the WPA and relief rolls recently that John L. Donovan, Jr., Massachusetts National Youth Administrator, today announced that there are 2,500 additional NYA jobs open to Bay State young men between the ages of 18 and 25.

Today also the rules are broadened. Mr. Donovan said that it is no longer necessary for a young man or woman to be a welfare recipient or a WPA employee to be eligible for NYA aid. Eligibility is based now on "the need of the individual."

The NYA program was not concerned with physical accomplishments, Mr. Donovan explained, but that stengraphic, technical and mechanical training was provided in hospitals, police and fire departments and municipal maintenance departments.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Background to the News" GSF, 15.14meg, 19.8m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSB, 9.51meg, 31.5m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy. 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m; IRF, 9.83meg, 30.5m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJN, 9.61meg, 31m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg, 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Vocal Solo and Chorus. JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Amateur program. YV5RC, 5.9meg, 51.7m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Radio Theater (in Spanish). TGWA, 15.17meg, 19.8m.
London—11 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc
For Saturday, Dec. 2		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Dec. 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m. WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:30 p. m.—American Dance Music. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: Symphony Orchestra; news in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—"College Post Box"; intercollegiate correspondence, conducted by Tom Lyons.
10:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
10:45 p. m.—Organ concert.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	"Name It and Take It";	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty";	"Gene and Glenn";	"Midstream"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama and music.	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	**Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Jack Turgeon Presents
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Jimmie Lunceford's Or-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	chestra	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	"Gossip"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	"Gene & Glenn," songs	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Pete Herman's Orch
9:15	**Group Theater;**	patter	**prano; Frank Black's**	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Prairie Pals"
8:30	**Abbott and Cos-**	Carson Robinson and	**Orch.; Grantland Rice,**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Rosamond Johnson Choir
8:45	**tello; or.; news**	his Buckaroos	**football forecast**	**"Sinfonietta"**	Claire Page, soprano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Concert Melodies"
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	"Concert Melodies"
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	George Jessel Variety	**Listeners' Theater:**	"A Song Is Born"
8:45	dramatization	George Harris's Orch	Program; guests; orch.	**"House of Satan"**	"A Song Is Born"
10:00	"Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch
10:30	"Young Man With	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Les Brown's Orchestra	The London-Aires
10:45	a Band"	Network sports	Cello soloist	Griff Williams' Orch	Monarchs of Rhythm
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Dick Barry's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Barry's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Sports; "Master	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:45	Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	**Today in Europe**	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Western Serenade
8:45	"Musical Clock"	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Western Serenade
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Deep River Boys"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	'Saturday Serenade'	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	Merchants Program	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Interviews	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	Merchants Program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Ross Trio, vocalists	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Eddie Lee	Rakov's Orch.; vocalist	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	National Hillbilly	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club";	"The First Offender";	'Shopping With You"
10:45	Champions	"The Child Grows Up"	children's program	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	**News; Ohio State**	4-H Club Program	Dol Brissette's Orch.	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15	**University Men's**	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	**and Women's Glee**	"Our Barn"; children's	"Hilda Hope"; drama	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	**Clubs and Chorus**	program	"Hilda Hope"; drama	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00	"About Us"	News; "Noonday Revue"	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	'Man on the Farm'	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	Sport comment
12:45	'Man on the Farm'	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:00	N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:15	B. C.-Holy Cross	Home Hour; **Opera**	Army - Navy football	Army - Navy football	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	football game	**Metropolitan Opera:**	game	game	Short Story Club
1:45	B. C.-Holy Cross	**Wagner's "Die Meister-**	Army - Navy football	Army - Navy football	"Concertairs"
2:00	football game	**singer" with Irene**	game	game	Rocky Mountain Rang'rs
2:15	B. C.-Holy Cross	**Jessner; Karin Bran-**	Army - Navy football	Army - Navy football	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30	football game	**zell; Charles Kullman,**	game	game	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	B. C.-Holy Cross	**and Friedrich Shorr;**	Army - Navy football	Army - Navy football	News Service
3:00	football game	**Erich Leinsdorf, cond.**	game	game	Sport reports
3:15	B. C.-Holy Cross	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Army - Navy football	Army - Navy football	Sport reports
3:30	football game	**Wagner's "Die Meister-**	game	game	Sport reports
3:45	B. C.-Holy Cross	**singer" with Irene**	Army-Navy game	Army-Navy game	Sport reports
4:00	News; Blue Streak	**Jessner; Karin Bran-**	"Campus Capers"; va-	"Songs That Sweet-	Violin soloist
4:15	Rhythm Ensemble	**zell; Charles Kullman,**	riety program	hearts Sing"	Sport reports
4:30	**Columbia Concert**	**and Friedrich Shorr;**	"Matinee in Rhythm";	Alan Courtney's Gloom-	Sport reports
4:45	**Orchestra**	**Erich Leinsdorf, cond.**	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	chasers	Musicale
5:00	**"Americans at**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Reggie Child's Orch.	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15	**Work": interviews**	**Wagner's "Die Meister-**	Reggie Child's Orch.	Sport reports	children's program
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	**singer"**	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Harvard program	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	**Today in Europe**	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football Results	"Children's Corner"
7:00	**People's Platform:**	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	Sport reports	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	**Informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Enoch Light's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	Adrian Rollini Trio	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	Review"	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	**Arch Oboler's Plays**	"20th Century Music"	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15	dramatic sketch	mystery drama	**Arch Oboler's Plays**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow"
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Ensemble Moderne"
8:45	chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	Dance Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Dance Orchestra	"Sons of the Pioneers"	Concert Melodies
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Alec Tem-	"Death Valley Days";	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Week-End Jamboree
9:45	"Saturday Night	pleton; orchestra	dramatization	**Symphonic Strings**	Week-End Jamboree
10:00	Serenade"	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Benny Goodman's Or-	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	New Service
10:15	Bob Freeman's Or.	**tra, Arturo Toscanini,**	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch
10:30	Sports; news	**conductor**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	The Islanders
11:00	News; Leighton	**tra; Arturo Toscanini,**	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Noble's Orchestra	**conductor**	Weather Service	Phil Levant's Orch	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynold's	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	The Streamliners
11:45	Orchestra	Del Courtney's Orch	George Olsen's Orch	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News Service

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Audit of Pawtucket's Books Agreed to by R. I. Governor

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1—Two developments have focussed Rhode Island's attention once more on the complicated and puzzling political situation in Pawtucket, the State's second city.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt heeded the suggestion of a grand jury and announced that the proper State agency would make a complete audit of Pawtucket's financial condition, long shrouded in secrecy and mystery.

The second development was the bizarre discovery that the private telephone line running to the house of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, Pawtucket political boss, had been tapped and the tapping line was strung to the near-by house of one of the city's most prominent families.

Action by the grand jury and the Governor to investigate Pawtucket's financial condition comes as the climax of a long period during which the City's activities have been under fire.

Soon after Mayor McCoy became political chieftain in the City in 1932, the policy of making public all City records was dropped. Reporters were denied the right to examine the books, and on occasion were denied the right even to enter offices in the new City Hall. Opponents of the Mayor's regime have charged him with setting up a dictatorship and with operating a machine at the polls on election days which denied the voters the right to express their preferences.

Charges of election frauds have followed every election in Pawtucket in recent years. Alleged frauds that occurred in the last election now are being investigated by the same grand jury which "strongly recommended" the audit of the City's books.

Governor Vanderbilt withheld a decision on the jury's recommendation until he had been assured by the Attorney General that the State would be within its power in making the inquiry.

Mayor McCoy has been an important political figure in the State for eight years. In 1932, the Republicans were ousted from power in Pawtucket and the Democratic organization headed by Mr. McCoy won its spurs. For four years, however, Mr. McCoy contented himself with a relatively minor City position, that of City Auditor, while at the same time running the machine which ran the City.

In 1936, Mr. McCoy ran for Mayor and was elected, 19,116 to 14,677. Republicans charged that the election was "stolen," but the charges were never substantiated. Last year Mayor McCoy was re-elected, this time with an overwhelming majority, despite a G. O. P. landslide elsewhere in Rhode Island.

Mr. McCoy controls a Pawtucket Democratic delegation in the Legislature which in the past often has held the balance of power and forced concessions from the State's Democratic leaders.

Food Stamps Planned

Last preparations were completed this week and Robert N. Foote, in charge of the Providence office of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, announced that the Government's food stamp plan would be put under way in this city Monday.

Wholesale and retail grocers met this week, heard the stamp plan explained and expressed willingness to co-operate. An office is being prepared where the families on relief may purchase their food stamps.

Blackout Proposed

The war is coming to South Kingstown, R. I. The town council in that community has indicated a willingness to act favorably on the request of Maj. James R. Randolph of the U. S. Army ordnance reserves for a black-out in South Kingstown in the near future.

The plan is to have the black-out take place on a moonlight night. It will last for one hour. Several planes will fly over at the time to test its effectiveness.

Satirical Japanese Portraiture

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Miyako Dennai III, Director of the Miyako-za

This portrait by Sharaku, made in 1794, is one of the prints by this satirical artist of the popular theater shown in exhibition of his works at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Rare Japanese Prints Shown At Boston Fine Arts Museum

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not alone a rare collection of Japanese eighteenth century prints which the Boston Museum of Fine Arts placed on exhibition today. It is also an intimate view of the "Kabuki" or popular theater of the period, as it flourished in Edo, now known as Tokyo. That the greenroom, presented to its public without glamour, could not "take it" may account partly for the brief studio career of the artist Sharaku, for all of the 138 prints of his which are known were produced within 10 months, at the end of which time Sharaku (meaning "One who enjoys drawing") was obliged to withdraw into obscurity.

With an energy for detail of costuming, symbolic conveyor of circumstance to a Nipponese audience, which gives the exhibition galleries a highly decorative atmosphere, the artist has combined sharp and even satirical portraiture of the idols of the bourgeoisie, idols for the most part treated with scornful silence by aristocratic and intellectual circles of Japan. Suffering double opposition, the superior attitude of the "cultured" toward the popular theater in general and toward the print medium, a semi-mechanical medium, of art; and the chagrin of vain actors and their public, Sharaku, whose real name was Saito Jurobei, received scant recognition during his lifetime, and for the following 100 years was practically forgotten.

Discovered by French

The French discovered him, late in the nineteenth century, and both Occidental and Oriental critics began to appreciate him. Just at that time France owned the greatest collections of Japanese prints. France continued to possess the bulk of Sharaku's works until 1932. By then articles about the artist had made their appearance in Japanese publications.

The passing of some of the famous Parisian collectors and conditions subsequent to the World War made it possible for Japan to regain a large portion of the best of the Japanese prints. The largest number of Sharaku prints now is in the possession of Kojiro Matsukata of Kobe. He has 74, four of which are duplicates. Up to the present the Art Institute of Chicago has come next, with a collection of 63. Since, however, a group of 51, collected by John T. and the late William S. Spaulding, has just been added to the Boston Museum's collection of 36, this Museum possesses 69, allowing for the elimination of 18 duplicates.

One of the most amusing points in the current exhibition is the dainty charm of the female character portraits, when one realizes that women never appeared on the Japanese stage. The meticulous designing of the coiffure, the mannerisms with a fan, the coy tilt of the head, and the allegedly feminine moods adroitly expressed in the angle of a hairpin, one must assume, are faithfully represented achievements of the male members of the Kabuki cast. The exaggerated lines of the features, according to Kojiro Tomita, the Museum's Curator of Oriental Art, were evidently intended by the artist to delineate, mercilessly, the facial peculiarities or postural gestures of his subjects.

Emphasize Features

"He would not hesitate," says Mr. Tomita, "to emphasize an actor's particular features, such as the curved nose, the small eyes, and the plump body. He would revel in exaggerating the painted eyebrows, the rouged lips, or the cumbersome wigs. Above all, Sharaku would stress the histrionic expressions of those whom he portrayed."

The Department of Asiatic Art at the Museum has been planning for the past three years for this display. The research, including patient and painstaking comparison of antique theater handbills with details of costume and action in the prints, and the perusal of widely scattered and fragmentary records, has taxed both knowledge and ingenuity.

Three American museums are to have this show. Leaving Boston on Jan. 17 the prints will be exhibited later at the Art Institute of Chicago, and at the Museum of Modern Art of New York. The exhibition has been assembled by a committee of six: Helen C. Gunsaulus, Harold G. Henderson, Louis V. Ledoux, Kojiro Tomita, Langdon Warner and Monroe Wheeler, from the Society of Japanese Studies. The committee's initial work was made possible by financial assistance provided by the Council of Learned Societies. A handsome catalogue, which will accompany the exhibition throughout its tour, contains text by Ledoux and Henderson, illustrations, a complete description of each print, and summaries of all the plays current in Tokyo in 1794 and 1795. It gives also the names of Edo's leading actors of that time.

New Haven Reorganization Stirs Old Colony Commuters

Alarmed over reorganization prospects of the New Haven, the Old Colony Commuters League, in a letter which was sent to Governor Saltonstall today, demanded that the Governor's Railroad Committee and the Public Utilities Commission hold further hearings in regard to the rail service.

"Unless something is produced here in Massachusetts," the letter said, "to convincingly vary the figures and prospects on which the Federal reorganization is going forward, we will find the New Haven out of reorganization and free of the Old Colony before we know it, and we shall then have to consider how to produce railroad service from a corporate shell having no assets except some franchises and a right of way."

All interested agencies and the railroad, the League declared, should co-operate for immediate hearings on two questions—"What is the probable financial result of reasonable commuting service on the Old Colony lines properly run? What is reasonable service under the circumstances?" There should be no delays, the League declared, pointing out that much of the evidence and material needed to answer these questions has been given before the Federal Court and the Utilities Commission in past hearings.

The League also asked that answers also be given early in 1940 to questions propounded by their letter on the future of the Old Colony. It contends that when the road comes out of reorganization it will have no obligations unless it assumes them or they are imposed under the reorganization.

No Pay for Tobin Survey Head

Payless payday became a reality for Leo T. Foster, head of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Survey Committee, when monthly pay checks went to city officials this week, it was revealed at City Hall today. There wasn't enough money left in the Committee's appropriation to pay him. Other employees of the department, who are paid weekly, got their money, but they won't work next week unless City Council approves a new appropriation for the Committee in the meantime.

Mayor Tobin recently asked the Council for the second time in six months, to approve an allotment of another $25,000 for the activity. Mr. Foster, and his right-hand man, Fred Moncewicz, appeared before the Executive Committee of the Council to support the request and gave a brief summary of the Committee's work. However, the Council tabled the order temporarily. There is still $120 unencumbered in the city audit account, City Accountant Charles J. Fox said. The weekly payroll, however, is $157.30, exclusive of Mr. Foster's salary, which is $625 a month. A majority of workers employed by the Committee are lent from other departments.

Informed circles believe that when the matter comes before City Council again next Monday favorable action will result. Mayor Tobin is known to be a very strong supporter of the Committee because of its activities in untangling administrative snarls and modernizing methods.

British Indiaman Sails Into Boston

A British ship that has devised a new method to slip past German submarines reached Boston today, a ship not painted battleship gray, but in buff with a bright green smoke stack, resembling instead a neutral. She came direct from the Far East with cargo for Boston and Montreal.

Members of the crew revealed that en route she flew no flag; but when the ship reached port today her Union Jack flaunted in the breeze.

The ship was re-painted after it left the Far East and before reaching Cape Town, South Africa, on the theory that a German submarine would not attack what appeared to be a neutral without first making an inspection, members of the crew reported.

Chicopee Air Base Is Westover Field

Westover Field was the name given today to the $9,000,000 Northeast Air Base now being constructed at Chicopee, Mass., for the United States Army Air Corps, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, announced. This is in honor of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, former Chief of the Air Corps, who was fatally injured in a plane crash over a year ago.

Five other fields also being constructed in the United States as part of the Air Corps $300,000,000 expansion scheme, were given the following names: Southeast Air Base, Tampa, Fla., MacDill Field; Bruja Point Air Base, Panama, Howard Field; Puerto Rican Air Base, Borinquen Field; Sacramento Air Depot, Calif., McClellan Field; and Ogden Air Depot, Utah, Hill Field.

Just before the holiday the State of Rhode Island deeded 244.6 acres of land at Quonsett Point to the Federal Government where the Navy will establish a new air base.

Council Approves Portrait

The Massachusetts Executive Council approved today the action of the State Art Commission in accepting a portrait of the late Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, only woman ever to serve on the Executive Council. The portrait is by Jacob Binder, Boston artist, whose portrait of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley has yet to be accepted by the Art Commission. Mrs. Andrews served on the Executive Council from 1929 through 1934.

N. E. Trade Gains All on Its Own

Expanding industrial operations throughout the United States, rather than any abnormal demand from foreign countries as a result of the war, are responsible for the increased activity in New England business, the New England Council reported today.

The Council's index of business activity showed a rise of .3 per cent for October as compared with September and a jump of 12.3 per cent over October, 1938. The index stood at 87.3 per cent of the estimated normal in October, 1938, and rose to 99.6 per cent for October this year.

New England Celebrates Colonial-Style Thanksgiving

New England celebrated its traditional holiday, Thanksgiving, in traditional style yesterday. There was a special celebration at Plymouth. Families throughout the six States went "over the river and through the woods" to gather at ancestral homes. There was a bright sky and warm sun. There were special thanksgiving services in some churches.

The most spectacular Thanksgiving was at Plymouth where worshippers walked along narrow, colonial streets to a union service in the old Memorial Methodist Church. There clergymen of different creeds recalled the story of the Pilgrim adventurers who crossed the Atlantic seeking religious freedom.

Later, around crude rugged tables sat figures of Plymouth's past, John Alden's Priscilla, in the person of Katherine Davis, a direct descendant of Alden's; Mary Chilton, played by Jane Cooper, a descendant of Miles Standish; and Governor Bradford, played by the Rev. Karl Knudsen, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrimage. The Thanksgiving feast was made more bounteous by products of 46 states, sent to Plymouth by the respective Governors.

Meanwhile, in Boston, the celebration took a more modern turn with a two-hour Santason parade on downtown streets witnessed by an estimated million children and a quarter of a million parents. It was the largest gathering of children, police said, in the history of the City.

New England and 20 other states celebrated Nov. 30th as Thanksgiving; all others had celebrated the day the previous week in accordance with the Presidential proclamation which moved the day one week ahead of the date followed since the Civil War.

The 26 were mostly states which did not accept President Roosevelt's proclamation designating the holiday a week earlier than usual. But they included three—Colorado, Mississippi and Texas—which observed both days.

Business generally took less of a holiday than it did last week, for many of the populous centers are situated in states which chose the earlier observance. There are financial markets of importance in only three of the states having Nov. 30 holiday. The District of Columbit celebrated a week ago, under the President's proclamation; and Government offices in Washington were functioning as usual. But Federal employees in many states enjoyed a second holiday.

Red Cross Enrollment Shows Pleasing Gains

More firms this year have had 100 per cent enrollment of their employees in the Boston Metropolitan Chapter Red Cross Roll Call than ever before, declared Lawrence Coolidge, Chairman, today. "This evidence of increased interest and support has been of great encouragement to our hundreds of workers serving the Industrial Division," Mr. Coolidge said.

U. S. Told to Link Thanks to Progress

Urging that America, while thankful for its freedom, be not content with its progress thus far but make this Nation a better land for all, Grace LeBaron Osgood, head of the History Department at Thayer Academy, told students in a Thanksgiving Day message:

"Manifold blessings are ours. We are free to follow paths of peace. In our cities many races live together harmoniously. The dignity and the freedom of the individual has not been crushed. Yet we must not be complacent. We still have widespread unemployment. One third of our people ill-nursed, and ill-fed.

"If we have civic consciousness, if we believe in justice for all, we cannot be content. Yet we should not lose heart. Our Pilgrim forefathers overcame hardships to build their brave new world. Our pioneers in their covered wagons went on in high confidence that they would find a better land at the end of the way. Their dream of a new world has been entrusted to you, as America's youth. For their vision, for our resources, our farms, industrial cities that make this dream capable of fulfillment, let us give thanks, but let us also pray for the wisdom and courage to make it a reality."

More Funds Requested For Hurricane Inquiry

Russell A. Wood, Massachusetts State Auditor, requested a grant of $13,000 today from the Governor and Executive Council in order to continue his investigation of hurricane repair work done by the State Departments of Mental Health and Public Works.

A few days ago, Mr. Wood completed his investigation of hurricane repair work done by the Department of Conservation. In a report to the Governor, he charged that much of the work done was not of an emergency type and was inadequately supervised by the Department.

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BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Holiday Brings New Films to Boston—Week-End Radio Prospects

Igor Stravinsky Rehearsing the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Program of His Own Compositions Which He Will Conduct This Afternoon and Tomorrow Evening in Symphony Hall

'Another Thin Man'

Those who have seen the two previous films in the "Thin Man" series will know what to expect in a general way in "Another Thin Man." They will be aware, for instance, that when Mr. and Mrs. Nick Charles (William Powell and Myrna Loy), accompanied by their infant (William A. Poulsen) and their dog Asta, to Long Island in the hope of a quiet week end their outing will be anything but peaceful. Perhaps they will be surprised by some of the details that develop—two homicides and any number of suspicious circumstances. And they will hardly be able to unravel the mystery by themselves, for it is a complicated chain of events. Even when Mr. Charles has reached the solution it takes some time to figure out what has happened. But they can rest assured that eventually the guilty party or parties will be disclosed.

It takes a little longer than usual to reach the conclusion. The film might have been somewhat shorter without harm. The plot too seems more complicated than necessary. But there are the familiar touches that have marked the earlier films. The Charleses seem to have changed none of their habits. Mr. Powell and Miss Loy act the two roles in their usual light style, and the rest of the cast play up to them—as policemen investigating the case, villains of varying degrees, victims of the crimes, or mere bystanders—as the plot requires.

Among the other players are Virginia Grey as an adopted daughter of the former business partner of Mrs. Charles' father, C. Aubrey Smith as the ex-partner, Otto Kruger as a representaitve of the law, Nat Pendleton as a police lieutenant, Sheldon Leonard and Don Costello as a couple of rapscallions, Ruth Hussey, Tom Neal, and Patric Knowles.

The second film at the State and Orpheum is "Winter Carnival" with a story set against a background at Dartmouth College and a cast that includes Ann Sheridan, Richard Carlson, Helen Parris, James Corner, and Robert Armstrong.

* * *

'Escape From Yesterday'

Another story of the Foreign Legion has reached the screen at the Fine Arts Theater in "Escape from Yesterday." But this time the film is French, the Foreign Legion is Spanish, and the prevailing mood is more grim than in Hollywood undertakings. The picture seems uneven, sometimes achieving a sense of power, at moments becoming melodramatic.

Jean Gabin is the central figure as a man who committed murder in France, fled to Spain, was robbed in a dive, and enlisted in the Foreign Legion. Thereafter the yarn recounts his efforts to conceal his past and relates the memories which confront him. A police spy is concerned in the narrative. So too is a native dancing girl whom he marries. The story reaches its climax at a lonely outpost, where a volunteer detachment is surrounded by the enemy and all but one of the legionnaires are killed.

The acting of Mr. Gabin, though the role has difficulties, is intelligent as always. There is a first-rate characterization by Pierre Renoir as the Foreign Legion captain who understood the men under his command and was unperturbed by difficulties within his own ranks or from outside. It rivals the performance of M. Gabin. Annabella as an Arabian dancing girl seems miscast. The supporting roles are generally well done.

Under the direction of Julien Duvivier there is little romance in Foreign Legion service, but there are moments when the film seems as though it might be fairly close to the real thing. Continuing on the program for a second week are "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider; Gregor Piatigorsky playing Weber's "Adagio et Rondo," and newsreels.

* * *

'Rulers of the Sea'

Frank Lloyd, who has re-made history many a time in his career as a producer of epics, goes down to the sea again for his latest, "Rulers of the Sea." It is a yarn with a tang of salt in every celluloid foot, a braw performance by the Scotch Will Fyffe, a script of quality, and seascape photography the like of which we do not remember since "Captains Courageous." If the film falters anywhere it is upon Mr. Lloyd's concern for detail.

Often deplored as the sooty drudge, which drove the beauty and romance of sail from the ocean, steam becomes the hero of "Rulers of the Sea." The action opens during a roaring North Atlantic storm in which a seaman is lost because the captain refuses to take in sail until the last moment. The obsession for speed at any cost so incenses the First Mate David Gillespie (Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.) that he throws in his lot with a visionary foundry worker, John Shaw (Mr. Fyffe), who receives only laughs and jeers for his forecast that steam will some day replace sail. As a result of his disappointment the inventor has taken to drink, and for his own sake, his young daughter, Mary (Margaret Lockwood), has made Shaw promise to give up his dream.

Gillespie's arrival gives new vigor to the enterprise but disappointments are numerous. Backers are hard to find; the inventor's former employer, realizing what is happening, tries to step in the way with legal proceedings; Shaw becomes intoxicated on hearing of this, and in a fight sets fire to the shops where the steamship is being built. A coastwise steamer is pressed into service and finally, the momentous first crossing begins. During the trip, coal runs out and the captain orders the burning of spars and furniture. The inventor passes on just as the vessel reaches New York. But he is assured that the work he has begun will be continued by David and Mary.

The companion film at the Metropolitan is "Charlie Chan in City in Darkness."

Virovai in Boston Début

The sponsors of the Boston Morning Musicales again placed their subscribers in their debt Wednesday morning when a capacity audience in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler heard Robert Virovai play the violin. Wolfgang Rebner was at the pianoforte.

This 18-year-old violinist is he of whom we have been reading good reports since his début with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra a year ago. The program book on Wednesday carried an astonishing list of the major orchestras in this country with which the young man is scheduled to appear. The name of the Boston Symphony Orchestra does not appear. Dr. Koussevitzky is probably wise in postponing an appearance in Symphony Hall. Young Virovai has undeniable talent, but his tone at present is too fragile for a satisfactory performance in so large a hall, or so it seemed upon a first hearing on Wednesday. The hotel ballroom is not vast, yet listeners slightly more than half way back were disappointed at the thin quality of tone produced in the Mozart Sonata in C major which opened the program.

Most musicians are aware, of course, that this sonata is one in which the violin might well be said to play "second fiddle." Mozart wrote an unusually meaty part for the pianoforte, yet there seemed to be slender excuse for the almost laggard performance of Mr. Virovai. After all, there is a violin part to be heard, and it should be considerably more assertively published. Mr. Rebner's performance of the pianoforte score was full of vitality; the violin should have matched it.

Mr. Virovai proved himself an excellent technician in the C major Bach Fugue for violin alone which stood next on the program. The young man has not fully plumbed its depths, yet he gave a clear delineation of the work. There was cause for rejoicing in the fact that the seemingly inevitable Chaconne had given way to the fugue of almost equal difficulty. The artist received prolonged applause.

It was a mistake to include the Viotti Concerto in A minor, which followed the intermission. The Bach fugue is long and intricate. The Viotti concerto is also long, and the program was thereby extended beyond comfortable or even reasonable limits, considering that these programs are supposed to be but one hour in length. Of the three movements the Adagio is the most interesting, and Mr. Virovai gave so poignant a performance of it that the audience gave him a spontaneous outburst of applause.

The final group offered included "A Letter From Across the Seas," by Stojanovic, which the composer dedicated to the violinist, and a Liszt-Hubay "Hungarian Rhapsody" from a paraphrase on the "Three Gypsies." The Stojanovic item proved to be pleasant, conversational music, more appropriate for use as an encore, perhaps, than as a program number, and the Rhapsody, as might be imagined, teemed with rhythm and technical difficulties.

Despite the lateness of the hour, the audience demanded an encore, and it is pleasant to report that in the playing of it, Mr. Virovai revealed possibilities which had not been apparent before during the morning. A pity he could not have so justified himself earlier in the program. Perhaps he found more congenial material in the less ponderous items. G. M. S.

Mickey Rooney as Edison

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Not content with a single biographical picture of Thomas Edison, Metro-Goldwyn is making two, and with two different actors in the role of Edison in different stages of his colorful career.

Spencer Tracy will be seen in "Edison the Man," beginning with the inventor's twenty-fourth year, while Mickey Rooney is already half way through the production of "Young Tom Edison," which deals with a considerably younger period. The pictures will be released within six weeks of each other. They are not serials, but it is felt that the interest of the central character of each will warrant treating them as something more than separate productions.

It is a different Mickey Rooney making the "Young Tom Edison" part of the two. This is the young actor's first opportunity to do a serious biographical treatment of a great and well-known figure, and he is responding to the subject with a preoccupation surprising to his studio. The prankster and master of bravado and wisecracking is gone, and in his place is a young player seriously adapting himself to a role he feels to be the most important in his career. A piano has been placed on the stage for his use, and he spends nearly all the time he is not before the cameras picking out music which, he says, keeps him emotionally suited to the part.

The story itself, read in synopsis, seems hardly up to the study and application Mickey is giving it, since it reveals itself as merely a series of the best known incidents from the life of young Tom Edison—his first acquaintance with the telegraph, his newsbutcher days on the Grand Trunk Railroad, his boyish experiments with chemicals, etc.

In passing, it is interesting to note that Mickey learned enough of the Morse code in exactly 15 minutes to send the words it is necessary for him to send in the picture. Since there are probably several million persons who know this code, it was thought necessary to have him taught by a competent telegrapher, but the instructor hardly received a day's work out of the job altogether.

Virginia Weidler plays Edison's sister in the picture, having a part almost as big as Mickey's, and considerable interest is being expressed as to which of these scene-stealers will come out ahead when the picture is cut and released. Miss Weidler has been in a couple of other pictures with young Rooney, and he has on several occasions given it as his opinion that she is the only other player besides Spencer Tracy of whom he feels in awe when he goes with her before a camera.

* * *

Bressart in New Role

It is always refreshing when a new actor of real merit squeezes into an American picture; and such, certainly, was the Continental favorite Felix Bressart, who played the lanky Russian Commissar in "Ninotchka" with Greta Garbo.

Bressart has now been chosen by Ernst Lubitsch for an important role in his latest film, "Shop Around the Corner," now nearing completion at the Metro studios with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in the leading roles.

I talked with Bressart and Lubitsch on the set recently, and found the actor somewhat depreciative of his own success. He has never, he said, tried to become a star, and has always taken whatever roles were offered him at any time; and he doesn't feel that one actor can make a picture any more that one ingredient can make a pie. He can remember only one picture in which he would really have liked to be starred, and the role went to another German actor. That picture was "Herr Hauptmann von Koepenig," the famous and hilarious story of the little cobbler who donned a captain's uniform and went about Europe upsetting militarists and military matters very much as if they had been baskets of apples. I saw the picture at the time of its curtailed American release, and still consider it one of the pleasantest things I have seen in a cinema. The thought occurs, inevitably, that this would be a good time to revive it. And who better than Bressart to play in it?

"The Shop Around the Corner" is from the play by Nickolaus Laszlo, who also wrote "Ninotchka," and marks the return of Lubitsch to his earlier and much more popular manner. But then, of course, Lubitsch has always had those two sides, the grandiose, and the intimate. Pictures of the genre of "Montmartre" and "The Marriage Circle" followed "Du Barry" and "The Patriot" with commendable regularity. His long years with Reinhardt may account for that love of the spectacular; but for at least one of his admirers, he has always been more at home with the smaller stories, in which his great gift for gregarious comedy could reveal itself.

'20,000 Men a Year'

"20,000 Men a Year" should invalidate, once and for all that old song which began, "You've got to be a football hero to make a hit with a beautiful girl." Nonsense. What you have to be nowadays is an aviator. For Uncle Sam has pierced some of the prestige of the pigskin peerage by deciding to train 20,000 men a year to be pilots. And Darryl F. Zanuck, who isn't far behind Uncle when it comes to pouncing on a good idea, has decided to picturize the new development in education.

The result, currently at the Keith Memorial, is a film of excitement and humor, a film about young men learning to fly, a film with inexhaustible shots of planes against spacious canyon backgrounds, and—best of all perhaps—a college film absolutely sans jitterbugs.

Overlooking one or two awkward moments and greater length than was necessary, "20,000 Men a Year" is clean, exciting entertainment. Mr. Scott is the sort of flying instructor whom a mother would trust. George Ernest is splendid as the eager but enforced groundhog who finally saves the day. Acting honors, however, go to thespian Maxie Rosenbloom, who is thoroughly ingratiating as the mechanic. Margaret Lindsay, by the way, is the school teacher who has to be won over to aviation—and to Mr. Scott.

Alfred E. Green directed "20,000 Men a Year." Frank Wead wrote the original story which was turned into a screenplay by Lou Breslow and Owen Francis. Paul Mantz, as chief pilot, has given technical advice which is incorporated into a first-rate screen entertainment for the family.

Don't blame yourself if "Day-Time Wife" seems like that picture you saw just a bit ago. It is. Linda Darnell is the neglected wife who takes a job and wins back her husband. The plot glides from penthouse to luxurious apartments to spacious offices to night clubs. It even manages to be amusing at times, as when husband Tyrone Power breaks an engagement with his wife only to have her turn up as the secretary of the man with whom he is trying to close a big deal.

Some moviegoers may find "Day-Time Wife" a harmless and amusing distraction. Others will find it merely distracting, and not so harmless, either. Warren William plays another of his suave gentlemen, this time an architect who never makes a plan that doesn't concern a beautiful secretary. Binnie Barnes, Joan Davis, and Leonid Kinskey are others who prance in and out of the story under Gregory Ratoff's direction.

Kay Kyser on Screen

Under the double-talk title, "That's Right—You're Wrong," RKO Radio is putting out an extended short subject featuring Kay Kyser, whose radio program "The College of Musical Knowledge," is said to be awaited each week by about 12,000,000 people.

The important thing about "That's Right—You're Wrong" to Mr. Kyser's listeners will no doubt be the film recording of one of his radio programs and the presence throughout the film of his air-wave colleagues, Ginny Simms, Harry Babbitt, Sully Mason, and Ish Kabibble, involved in such ditties as "Chatterbox," "N'Ya, N'Ya, You Can't Catch Me," "Fit to Be Tied," "The Answer Is Love," and Happy Birthday to Love."

'Hansel and Gretel'

When Frau Adelheid Wette, wife of a physician in Cologne, wrote a play for her children, based on "Babes in the Wood" of the Brothers Grimm, and her talented brother, Engelbert Humperdinck, set it to music, they composed a musical story enchanting in development and full of rhythmic life and melodic beauty. Not even a mediocre performance, such as that presented by the San Carlists at the Boston Opera House at the Thanksgiving matinee, can detract from the brightness and entertaining qualities of the score, as capably presented by the orchestra under the leadership of Carlo Peroni.

Because of the very manner in which Humperdinck wrote his opera, the orchestra comes in for greater attention here than in any of the Italian operas which have preceded it. The prelude is a frank exposition of the entire play, its interrelated themes and descriptive passages combining to lay bare motive and action, plot and counterplot, in the best German manner. It was regrettable that the matinee was advertised for 3 o'clock, whereas it began at 2:30. Thus many not only missed the beauty of the prelude but much of the first act.

Much the same cast was heard in "Hansel and Gretel" last year and by now should know their parts well enough to permit their eyes to stray from the conductor when cues are imminent. The effect of their dependence on the director was a wooden performance.

Presumably the Humperdinck opera is presented in English, despite the inadequacy of Miss Constance Bache's translation, in order that American children may understand it, but only when Stefan Kozakevich, as Peter the broom-maker, was singing could the audience with certainty catch the words. His resonant baritone was a joy. Grace Niver was histrionically adequate, but her thin voice rarely enabled her words to rise above the orchestra. Charlotte Bruno as Hansel and Myra Manning as Gretel carried the chief burden bravely, but aroused no great enthusiasm. It has become traditional for a contralto to be cast as Hansel, but the bearded Sandman surely should be a man. Both this part and that of the Dewman, or Dawn Fairy, were written for male voices.

By way of contrast, the succeeding comic ballet, "Viennese Life," presented by Lydia Arlova, Lucien Prideaux, and the San Carlo dancers, was a thing of delight. The choregraphic playlet was joyfully and artistically done, its crinoline costumes fresh and gay, and the various ensembles tastefully executed. Misses Ammon and Gaye, as the spinster aunts, took full advantage of the opportunity for lively, though restrained, comedy. The music was based on the melodies of the Strausses.

M. W. B.

Metropolitan Back on Air

The Week-End Dialer

Light and serious music is featured on radio programs of the weekend. Tonight there are selections from "The Prince of Pilsen" played by Dr. Frank Black's orchestra, with solos by Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, tenor. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Mark Twain's "Prince and the Pauper"—childhood favorite of Mme. Ossip Gabrilowitsch—will be the basis of a dramatization in "Yesterday's Children." Mme. Gabrilowitsch, widow of the famous pianist, will speak briefly. NBC-Blue-WBZ. 7:30.

The "Listeners' Theater" of the Dramatic School of Yale University presents "House of Satan," an original drama by Harry Kleiner. Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

Saturday

The Metropolitan Opera's Saturday matinees begin their ninth season with Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." Walter Olitzki, Wagnerian bass-buffo, makes his Metropolitan début in the role of Beckmesser. Charles Kullman is Walther Von Stolzing; Irene Jessner, Eva; Karin Branzell, Magdalen; Freidrich Schorr, Hans Sachs; Emanuel List, Pogner; Karl Laufkoetter, David. Erich Leinsdorf directs the orchestra. NBC-Blue-WBZ. 1:25.

Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony conclude their Beethoven festival with the Ninth Symphony and the Choral Fantasy. Playing in Carnegie Hall, they will be joined by the Westminster Choir and a group of soloists including Jarmila Novotna, Czech soprano, and Ania Dorfman, Russian pianist. Toscanini will return to this series in March. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Bach's Concerto for two violins is played by Joseph Coleman and Harry Farbman in Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings" program. MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Gus Haenschen celebrates his fifteenth anniversary on the air, with a program of popular music in "Saturday Night Serenade." CBS-WEEI, 9:45.

Alec Templeton, pianist-parodist, appears as guest in the "National Barn Dance." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

In "People's Platform," Princess Kropotkin, writer and lecturer, joins in informal discussion of "The United States and Efforts to End the War." CBS-WEEI, 7.

Sunday

The Great Plays presentation this time is Ben Jonson's "Volpone," first produced in 1605. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2. The Screen Guild Theater offers Gertrude Lawrence and Herbert Marshall in an original radio drama. CBS-WEEI, 7:30. Silver Theater, with Conrad Nagel directing, presents Ginger Rogers in "With All My Love," by True Boardman. CBS-WEEI, 6. Orson Welles presents Sigrid Gurie in "Lost Horizon." CBS-WEEI. 8.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, playing under John Barbirolli in Utica, N. Y., with an intermission talk from Deems Taylor in New York City, plays Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture, Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5, in E minor, and Respighi's "The Fountains of Rome." CBS-WEEI, 3. Dr. Frank Black's NBC String Symphony plays Beethoven's seldom-heard Variations on a soprano and baritone duet from Mozart's "Don Giovanni." NB-Red-WNAC, 2.

The first American performance of the Viennese Erich Zeisl's "musically surrealistic" "Little Symphony" is the feature of the Music Hall program prepared by Erno Rapee. NBC-Blue-WBZ, Noon.

Monday

A concerto for two cellos, unaccompanied, by the seventeenth century French composer Francois Couperin, and three parts of Bach's seldom performed "Musikaliches Opfer" are promised in the Curtis Institute of Music program, from Philadelphia. CBS-WEEI, 4. Helen Jepson, Metropolitan Opera soprano, sings "Me Company Along," by Hageman, and "Father Almighty," by Fleming—the latter with chorus, orchestra and audience—in the Detroit Symphony program. CBS-WEEI, 9. Severin Eisenberger is piano soloist with the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra, playing Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in G minor, Op. 25. CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Shaw in Cambridge

A robustly melodramatic interpretation of George Bernard Shaw's "Devil's Disciple" is offered by the Straw Hat Theater in Brattle Hall, Cambridge. The typically Shavian thrusts at militarism and puritanical convention—in revolutionary times in New Hampshire—are presented with some gusto, but many of the less obviously ironic lines lack the injection of implied meaning which are given them by more practiced groups.

Albert Woll, as Dick Dudgeon, swings through the story with confident impudence. Carletown Spreadbury as "Gentleman Johnny"—General Burgoyne—does justice to the role. The work of the rest of the players is above average in the "summer-theater-in-winter" atmosphere in which the play is presented. Robert Warfield, the director of the group, has succeeded in maintaining an effectively speedy tempo. The settings and costumes, produced by the organization, are simple but effective.

The last of three performances will be given tonight. After that it is expected that the play will be presented under the auspices of several educational and charitable organizations.

Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" is the next production scheduled by the Straw Hat Theater. It is to be presented in Brattle Hall on Jan. 24, 25 and 26.—D. M.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45 Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times.
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Sheer glee . . . hearty chuckles . . . excitement . . . tension . . . laughter."—Lockridge, Sun
Clare Boothe's Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 Street. Evgs. 8:45. Cl. 6-9156
Mats. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:45
SEATS SELLING 10 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

'Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"GAVE ITS FIRST AUDIENCE CONVULSIONS."—WALTER WINCHELL
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A New Comedy
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL The., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
SPECIAL MATINEE NOVEMBER 30

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by
Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A clean, wholesome show—great songs. Had a marvelous time."—Mayor La Guardia
LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

'HOUSEKEEPER'S DAUGHTER'
Joan BENNETT · Adolphe MENJOU
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7TH AV. 50TH ST.

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Sun. Mat. 3 Evgs. 8:20
Last 3 Days thru. Sun. Mat. Tom. Mat. 2:30
SAN CARLO OPERA
TONIGHT MADAME BUTTERFLY
Koyke, Bruno, Onofrei, Valle, Peroni
TOM'W, MAT.—CARMEN (French)
Glade, Turner, Baxter, Valle, Ballet
Sat. Eve.—IL TROVATORE. Sun. Mat.—BARBER OF SEVILLE & BALLET. Eves. & Sun. Mat., 55c to $2.20; Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65.
Box Seats $2.75 (Tax Incl.), Also Wilbur Theatre

SHUBERT EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W 2:30
THREE AFTER THREE
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
SIMONE SIMON
MITZI GREEN · MARY BRIAN
FRANCES WILLIAMS · ART JARRETT
MARTY MAY · EARL OXFORD
STEPIN FETCHIT
Evs. $1.10-$3.30. Wed. Mat. 55c-$2.20.
Sat Mats. 55c-$2.75. Tax Incl.

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Day-time Wife
Plus Big Co-Feature
"20,000 MEN A YEAR"
Randolph Scott—Preston Foster
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Great Features—2
WILLIAM POWELL — MYRNA LOY
in "Another Thin Man"
Also: Ann Sheridan in "WINTER CARNIVAL"

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Don Cossack Chorus
S. JAROFF, Conductor
Monday, DEC. 11th, 8:30 P. M.
TOWN HALL
150 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tickets $2.28 to 57c
At Geo. T. Haly's Weymann's)
1613 Chestnut Street

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Longwood Towers
Enjoy the pleasures of keeping house... without the cares of housekeeping
AT YOUR SERVICE
Maids · Housemen · Laundresses
Valet · Beauty Shop · Barber
Bellboys · Doormen · Garage
Commissary · Restaurant
BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS

Commerce and Finance

President Invites Private Utilities to Make Use of RFC Funds

Business and Industry

South Wins Battle For Rate Parity

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a 5 to 4 decision, the Interstate Commerce Commission upheld the South's long-standing complaint against "discriminatory" freight rates, and ordered reductions in northbound rail charges on a list of manufactured articles.

Granting a plea of the Southern Governors' Conference, the commission in effect recognized the principle of establishing rate parity between shipments wholly within the North and those from the South to northern points.

On a dozen commodities, the commission ordered rate reductions ranging from 5 to 35 per cent. On about as many others covered in the Southern complaint, it ordered no changes, pointing out there was no evidence that existing rates were unlawful.

It was generally believed that the Southern Governors' success in this case would encourage them to file proceedings seeking a general downward revision of south-north rates.

Supporting the decision were Commissioners Clyde B. Aitchison, William E. Lee, Marion M. Caskie, Walter M. W. Splawn, and John L. Rogers. Against it were Chairman Joseph B. Eastman and Commissioners Claude R. Porter, Charles D. Mahaffie, and Carroll Miller.

The commission ordered reductions on stoves and ranges, stone, enameled iron or steel plumbers' goods, iron body valves, fire hydrants, cast iron pipe fittings, brass pipe fittings, cocks and valves, talc and soapstone and papeteries.

Reductions were denied on hollowware, fireplace fixtures, electrical appliances, boots and shoes, excelsior, wood, and excelsior packing mats, paper articles except papeteries, metal furniture, canned goods, pottery, cordage and binder twine.

The commission fixed March 1, 1940, as the effective date of the order. Meanwhile, northern carriers may seek a re-hearing before the commission or appeal to the Federal courts.

ATLANTA (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission's freight rate decision in favor of the South was hailed as the "greatest industrial victory the South has ever had" in its struggle for parity with the North and East.

Edgar C. Watkins, rate attorney, said it also was a "great victory" for the principle of rate parity affecting both consumers and manufacturers in all sections.

"It means," he asserted, "that consumers everywhere will have a chance to buy in markets where production can be most economically had."

Only 16 groups of commodities were involved in the ruling, but the attorney said it would mean a "formula that will be extended to all products manufactured in the South which compete with similar products in the North." He estimated the direct saving in rates would be between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 annually—to say nothing of increased advantages and encouragement for Southern industry.

Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, Chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference and a leader of the South's 10-year-old freight rate fight, said he was "extremely gratified and encouraged" by the ruling. He added that the governors' conference meeting in Atlanta December 14 would resume its rate work, centering its efforts on extending the basis of the ICC ruling to all commodities.

Quickening and expansion of southern industry to bring the region's per capita income, now less than half of that in the north, to an equal level was envisioned by Georgia Public Service Commissioner Walter R. McDonald as a result of the ruling.

Dividend Declared By Westinghouse

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on common stock, boosting total payments for the year to $3.50 against $2.50 in 1938. The dividend is payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Dec. 11.

"Business of the company is excellent," A. W. Robertson, Chairman said, "and all plants are busy, most of them working full time."

Unfilled orders now on hand totaled approximately $66,000,000, against $40,188,150 at the end of 1938. Orders booked for the first 10 months of the year amounted to $176,896,557, compared with $125,323,348 in the comparable stretch last year.

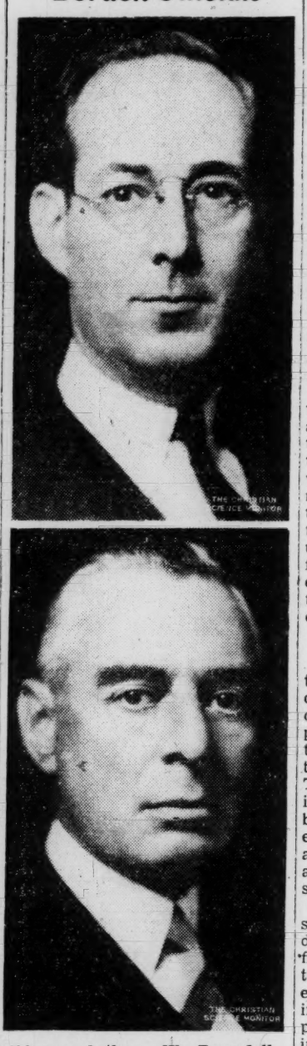
Breeze Corp. Head Guilty Of Perjury in SEC Probe

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph J. Mascuch, President of the Breeze Corporations, Newark, N. J., airplane equipment manufacturers, was convicted of having perjured himself in an investigation of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The federal jury's verdict made him liable to maximum penalties of 10 years in prison and $4,000 in fines.

Mr. Mascuch was accused by the Government specifically of having falsely stated, during an SEC inquiry dealing with trading in Breeze stock, that he owned about 80,000 shares, whereas, the commission contended, he had actual control of an additional 21,000 shares which had been nominally placed in "dummy" hands.

Borden Officials



Above: Arthur W. Ramsdell, elected Vice-President in charge of evaporated, condensed and malted milk, cheese, mince meat and caramels of the Borden Company. Below: William Callan, elected Vice-President in charge of casein, adhesives, and prescription products divisions of the Borden Company.

New Unit May Buy Foreign Holdings Of U. S. Securities

NEW YORK (AP) — The Wall Street Journal says international banking interests are considering the formation of a billion dollar company to absorb foreign holdings of American securities earmarked for sale.

Those concerned, the newspaper said, believed an organization of this type set up in one of the British possessions could divert the stream of foreign selling and thus relieve the stock market of disturbing pressure.

The proposed company, the story added, with American representation on the board of directors, would be authorized to issue in the United States about $1,000,000,000 of debentures for public sale bearing an interest rate of between 3 and 3½ per cent.

Interests sponsoring the plan were not identified.

Sale of debentures in the United States, it was pointed out, would call for registration with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Formation of a Canadian company to buy the foreign owned securities, the newspaper asserted, would assure freedom from the application of the Johnson Act which prohibits U. S. loans to foreign countries in default of their obligations to the United States.

Wall Street reports since the outbreak of the war have indicated a considerable and steady volume of selling of securities for foreign account.

REA Power Financed Lines Grow Rapidly

WASHINGTON (AP) — Power lines financed by the Rural Electrification Administration are going into service at the rate of about 560 miles each working day, bringing electric service to some 1,600 additional farm families a day.

The REA announced that at the present rate, all construction now approved would be completed by February but winter weather probably will slow down construction. The REA reported that an average construction rate of 450 miles a day has been maintained since last spring.

C. M. & G. Proposes Plan To Cut Interest Charges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago, Memphis & Gulf Railroad, a non-operating company leased by the Illinois Central, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a plan calling for reduction of interest charges.

The railroad proposed to extend the maturity date of $735,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds from Jan. 1, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1962, and to reduce the interest to 3 per cent during the extended period.

The application said holders of at least 25 per cent of the bonds had agreed to the interest reduction plan.

Erie's October Net Up

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad's October net operating income, the road reported, was $2,323,653 against $1,314,832. Ten months' net of $9,510,219 compared with $2,137,199 the same period last year.

Tax Revision To Stimulate Business Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—A four-fold tax revision program designed to stimulate business and investment and operating through a reduction in Federal spending will be presented to the National Association of Manufacturers' Congress of American Industry when it meets at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here Dec. 6 to 9, the association's government finance committee announced today.

The committee urges a cut in the tax load on business so that a fair amount of earnings can be turned over to investors, a reduction in heavy surtaxes on individual incomes to make the investment of capital attractive, substantial changes in the capital gains taxes affecting individuals to stimulate new investment of private funds and the conversion of present investment into venture capital and the removal of tax inequities.

Must Encourage Capital

"Men cannot work unless capital is working," the committee declared, "and among the major obstacles to capital investment in productive ventures are heavy taxes on business, burdensome surtaxes and capital gains taxes. There is a limit to the portion of industrial production which can be taken through taxation for Government purposes without causing a loss of jobs in private industry and a general lowering of living standards."

In urging reduced Government spending as the first step in the direction of "a sound Government financial structure," the committee found that the Federal Government had spent $68,000,000,000 in the past 10 years and that "the past decade is a story of retarded industrial expansion, discouraged enterprise and widespread unemployment,"

At the same time, the association's committee on industrial practices approved a suggestion that manufacturers follow "well tested and high principles of conduct," in their dealings with employees, the public, stockholders, the government and other groups.

It urges business men to "scrupulous observance in both letter and spirit of all commitments" to employees, immediate consideration of employee complaints, wage levels at least equal to the general wage level for similar work and conditions in the community, fair standards of performance and intelligible work plans.

Other Recommendations

The committee also recommends working hours which will maintain health and stimulate employee welfare, good and safe working conditions, consideration of seniority in lay-offs, and rehiring, dismissal of employees only for just cause, non-employment of any person under 16, stabilization of employment so far as possible and practical planning to control effects of technological changes of employment.

Among approved practices in the case of suppliers the report lists: refraining from attempts to purchase below reasonable prices through special concessions obtained unfairly, absolute repudiation of "all forms and manifestations of commercial bribery," willingness to furnish necessary credit information, full discharge of all commitments made, dealing with firms which live up to good business ethics.

In conclusion, the report declares that as a part of good citizenship, manufacturers "should co-operate with and support all the agencies of Government in the exercise of their legitimate functions" and take active interest in all Governmental operations, promptly compute and pay legitimate taxes, obey all valid laws affecting them, reserving the right to advocate amendment or repeal of unsound statutes, co-operate with legislative groups in the drafting of constructive laws and with executive agencies in their administration.

Canada's Public Debt $56.16 Per Capita

OTTAWA (CP)—Based on figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the 1931 census, the average Canadian's portion of the public debt at the end of the fiscal year concluded March 31, 1938, was $56.16.

The total net direct public debt of Canada on that date was $5,827,411,009, including the net direct debt of the Dominion Government, direct liabilities of provincial governments and direct liabilities of all Canadian municipalities. Net direct debt of Federal Government was $3,101,667,570.

The outstanding funded debt of the Government, payable in Canada, London, and New York, less sinking funds, stood at $3,252,577,884.

Louisiana & North West May Issue New Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Louisiana & North West Railroad to issue new securities to carry out an approved plan of reorganization.

The railroad will issue $517,250 of general mortgage 5 per cent bonds, $351,730 of 5 per cent noncumulative income debentures, and 130,723 shares of capital stock, no par value.

The railroad operates in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Reciprocal Trade Program Hit By War, Domestic Opposition

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More signs come along steadily that the war is bearish, not bullish. Perhaps the current sag in market prices is a reflection of them. Certainly the mine run of news that goes over the financial copy desk seems to say so, and the Street gets ideas quickly.

Some people may think the October figures on our foreign trade say the contrary, since they showed a $50,000,000 increase over September to the highest figure—round $325,000,000—since late 1936—and these figures didn't include military exports, for the Senate was still fumbling with the neutrality bill.

But in the first place this is the season for our exports to increase anyway. Second, there was a large item for cotton in there, an item which is at its peak now both on account of the movement of the barter cotton and because Europe held off buying American cotton last year and is now (almost) making up for it.

Gains Seem Precarious

Moreover, there is an interesting increase of approximately $10,500,000 in the exports to three neutral European countries which still can trade with Germany unmolested by the Allies—and curiously enough an exactly similar decrease in our shipments to Germany. It is not likely that the Allies will be long in applying their statistical yardstick to the shipments to these neutrals, so that gain will soon go out the window.

Moreover, there is roughly a $10,000,000 increase in exports to South America, and it doesn't appear too likely that this will hold. The South American countries haven't yet been able to increase their sales to Europe, and having lost the German market they are beginning to get rather short of foreign exchange and are beginning to tighten up the exchange requirements for their importers.

If we don't step in and buy substantially more of their goods, so as to put them in hand of dollar exchange, they are not in a very favorable position to maintain any increase in purchases here, unless the Administration's pump-priming is extended from the Rio Grande to Rio de Janeiro.

In fact the fate of the projected reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina more than offsets this increase. After four years of desultory negotiations the State Department finally came to grips this fall with the real issues and an agreement was in the making, despite Argentine dissatisfaction over our sanitary regulations banning their meat, and despite the fact that their trade balance with us is "unfavorable" and with Britain "favorable." Then suddenly the Argentines announced that they were going to buy nothing from anybody but the Allies if they could help it. Britain had sewed up their trade.

Faces Powerful Rivalry

This item illustrated the fact that the Allies have begun to do a Hjalmar Schacht with their foreign trade. Not only have we, and South America, lost the questionable advantages of trading with Germany, but we now face a powerful trade rivalry from the Allies in which the totalitarian expedients developed by the Germans will probably be used, including barter agreements, quota limits, blocked credits, and all the other devices imaginable for tying up foreign trade to the chariot of military necessity. And the Allies can do it much more effectively than Schacht because their resources, both in export facilities and in gold, are much larger.

Already the benefits of our most successful reciprocal trade treaty have been virtually wiped out by the war. By the agreement signed with Britain a year ago the British wheat duty on American wheat was cut out. But now Britain is buying its wheat from Canada, not us. We were granted favorable rates on office machinery, but now cash registers are on the banned list. We got good rates on fresh fruits, but now they aren't taking any fresh fruits. Our ham quota is being cut. And so on.

Reciprocity in Danger

In fact our whole reciprocal trade program, launched in 1934 and confirmed in 1937, is in difficulties, though they are mostly domestic. We signed a treaty with Czechoslovakia and the Massachusetts shoe people kicked. We lowered the zinc duty from 1.75 cents to 1.40 cents in the British agreement and the zinc people have never forgiven the State Department. We considered an agreement with Argentina, and the meat, corn, wheat, and flax growers objected (Argentina is the world's largest cash producer of linseed oil and we are the largest consumers, but we protect our flax growers with a duty on linseed oil). We made a deal with Venezuela, halving the duty on her oil, and so automatically on everybody else's oil, and the oil industry objected violently. We are negotiating a deal with Chile to halve the 4 cent excise tax on her copper (and so automatically on Canada's and South Africa's), and the copper people are up in arms.

They trooped into the hearings Monday before the Committee on Reciprocal Trade Information in the old Tariff Commission Building in Washington and argued that domestic miners would be put out of world trade and Chile wouldn't be benefitted. A coalition of Republicans and Democrats threatens to upset the whole program in the next session and prevent its renewal when it runs out on June 12.

Tariff Proposals

Just how it will work out is hard to see. The opposition is seeking to show that the "excise taxes" on imported copper cannot legally be cut under the reciprocal trade agreement's enabling act, which allows the President to cut tariffs 50 per cent in negotiation. But the "excise" has been cut for lumber (Canada) and oil (Venezuela). (Incidentally, the State Department is considering a trade agreement with Uruguay, which will bring our domestic wool growers into the fight against the whole Hull program.)

Then it is proposed that the law be simply dropped. But that would leave agreements (or their war-shattered shells) oustanding with countries with which we do about 60 per cent of our export trade. The trade agreement sponsors might consider themselves thus left sitting fairly pretty, except for the fact that as trade channels change agreements become slightly obsolete.

Then again the opponents might seek to have the existing agreements repudiated. The proposal that all such agreements should be ratified by the Senate would simply mean a return to old-fashioned log-rolling tariff arrangements, for the Senators would practically make inffective any agreement if it were submitted to Senate discussion.

Meantime our foreign trade faces another blow. Our 28-year-old trade treaty with Japan has been denounced by us effective January 26. Some of our good export figures are now due to the Japanese hurrying to get their needs and make their sales before this date.

Engineering Awards 16 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP) — Contracts for heavy engineering construction awarded during the week ended Nov. 28 totaled $57,501,000, a gain of 20 per cent over the previous week but 16 per cent below a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported today.

Private engineering construction declined slightly from the week before, but topped its respective 1938 value for the twelfth week in succession—this time by 53 per cent.

Public construction was 48 per cent larger than the previous week but 33 per cent below the same week a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$20,722,000	$13,546,000
State and municipal	30,105,000	44,457,000
Federal	6,674,000	10,133,000
Total	57,501,000	68,136,000

Dividend Shares' Assets Slightly Below Year Ago

Total net assets of Dividend Shares, Inc., with securities at market quotations were $46,356,042 on October 31, 1939, according to the annual report for the fiscal year ended on that date. This compares with total net assets of $46,707,967 on October 31, 1938, and $38,116,747 on April 30, 1939. Investments carried at cost to the company of $41,548,083 had a value on October 31, 1939, based on market quotations on that date, of $41,416,010. Cash amounted to $5,024,925.

Net income for the year amounted to $813,785 including proceeds of stock dividends and rights sold, but excluding $1,274,842.40 in net profits realized on sales of portfolio securities. The balance of undistributed earned surplus on October 31, 1939, was $1,471,882.

Power Production 13.6 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended November 25, which included the Thanksgiving holiday, totaled 2,481,882,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 1.3 per cent from 2,514,350,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute estimated.

The latest total, however, was 13.6 per cent ahead of 2,183,807,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable 1938 week, a six-day period.

Percentage gains over a year ago were reported by the Institute as follows: New England 19.6, Middle Atlantic 9.5, Central Industrial 16, West Central 8.8, Southern States 14, Rocky Mountain 6.4, Pacific Coast 6.8.

Butter Output Tops 8-Year Average; Below 1938 Peak

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Butter Institute reported butter production totaled 1,406,403,000 pounds for the first nine months of 1939, 7 per cent higher than the eight-year average of 1930-37 but off from the record of 1,786,152,000 pounds in the same period of 1938.

The institute rounded up its figures for presentation to the annual convention here Dec. 5 and 6, which will have "butter, not bullets for Americans" as its theme.

"Milk marketed for making butter in 1938—estimated at 33.6 billion pounds,—was almost as much as all other dairy products combined, including the sale of whole milk," said Dr. N. W. Hepburn, Executive Secretary of the institute.

"Cash income from dairy products brings the farmer approximately twice as much as the return from grains or cotton and cottonseed and a third more than the cash income from fruits and vegetables," he added.

Federal Money Available For Private Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that there was no immediate emergency in the electric power supply for the nation and that private power companies, in planning expansion of supply, could find needed funds at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation if they failed to get the money in Wall Street.

The power question arose at the President's press conference when a reporter sought Mr. Roosevelt's views on conferences planned this week by private companies to survey power needs both as to defense measures and as to normal requirements. The question put was whether stand-by steam plants would be necessary in any expanded system.

The President said a lot of rot had been written about that. He added stand-by steam plants probably would be needed in time of war, but since this country was not going to war there was no need to talk about them.

Shifting of Power Vital

The primary question, he continued, was how to provide connecting links between a number of great private systems so power could be shifted from one locality to another as needed.

Private companies could build these links with private funds, he said, but if Wall Street money was not available they could go to see Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator who has supervision over the RFC.

The President, without naming the party, said that the other day someone used his recommendation of several years ago for creating nine regional planning authorities in the nation's watersheds as a deliberate effort to becloud what he called the human engineering idea involved by contending it was designed to set up nine power authorities.

He said this was not true because power was only a minor part of the various regional plans he had in mind.

Tracing the history of the Tennessee Valley Authority plan up to the time he proposed the other regional plans, the President told of his early 1932 conferences with Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, for developing the Tennessee River. He said this was to cover both civil and human engineering, and the Norris water-power plan which was included did not amount to 15 per cent of the total plan.

Emphasizes Human Values

This, as well as the later plans proposed, he said, emphasized human values and flood prevention, highway development, and industrialization of localities close to available water.

In other words, he said, if the human phase of the TVA worked it would be extended to other watersheds. The results were so encouraging, he added, that he proposed the additional regional planning areas for extension of human engineering.

Waterpower was a minor item in most of these areas, he said, adding that, for example, it was very minor in connection with the Ohio River and rivers running into the Gulf.

Despite this, the Chief Executive said someone had deliberately perverted the actual facts in his message. The time would come, he said, when much more human planning might be necessary.

He recalled that the late Senator Robinson of Arkansas had sought to set up a planning region for the Arkansas River and said waterpower on that long, winding waterway was practically nil compared with the human angles involved.

Asked about the St. Lawrence Waterway, on which a treaty with Canada is now being negotiated, the President said that was a separate question and embraced the potential future shortage rather than existing need in both countries.

North American Co. Special Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the North American Co., a utility holding concern, declared a special dividend on common stock in the form of certificates which represent ownership of 1-40th share of common stock of Washington Railway & Electric Company, a North American Co. subsidiary.

The dividend, at the rate of one participating unit for each 50 shares of North American common held, will be payable Dec. 29 to stock of record Dec. 6.

E. L. Shea, President, said the dividend, on the basis of the current bid price for the Washington stock, represented about 33 cents a share on North American common.

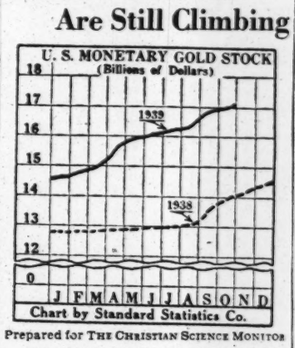
Directors also authorized a cash dividend of 30 cents a share on common, payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Dec. 6, which will lift total cash distributions for the year to $2.20 a share, equalling the 1938 total.

Personal Accounts are as welcome as those of business firms.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

PILGRIM Trust Company
31 Milk St., Boston

U. S. Gold Stocks Are Still Climbing



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monetary gold stocks are still climbing and the Nov. 1 total was slightly more than $17,000,000,000, compared with around $14,000,000,000 a year before.

West Virginia Pulp Concern Planning $8,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company has today filed an amendment to its registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, 3 per cent Series due 1954, giving preliminary unaudited figures of results of operations for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1939.

The names of the underwriters and their participations are given in the amendment as fololws:

Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.	$2,880,000
Blyth & Co., Inc.	1,200,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	800,000
White, Weld & Co.	600,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	600,000
Alex. Brown & Sons	600,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,320,000
	$8,000,000

The amendment filed shows that the new first mortgage bonds are to be redeemable at any time at the company's option, as a whole or in part by lot, upon not less than 45 days' published notice if redeemed other than on an interest payment date, and upon not less than 30 days' published notice if redeemed on an interest payment date.

The company plans to use the proceeds to be received from the sale of the bonds, together with additional funds from the cash resources of the Company, to redeem on or about February 7, 1940, its outstanding $9,268,000, principal amount, of First Mortgage Bonds, 4½ per cent Series due 1952. At July 31, 1939, the consolidated balance sheet showed current assets of $17,627,164 including cash of $6,344,253; total current liabilities were $1,720,190. Upon completion of the financing bonds of the 3 per cent Series due 1954 will constitute the sole debt of the company.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended November 23, which included a Thanksgiving holiday celebrated by 25 states, totaled 191, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with a like number in the comparable 1938 week, which included a holiday in all states, and 223 in the preceding full week.

Class I Roads Operating Net Rises Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads had net railway operating income of $456,617,496 in the first 10 months of this year, as compared with $274,039,613 in the same period of 1938 and $759,038,636 in 1930.

The Association said the income was at an annual rate of return of 2.07 per cent on the railroads' property investment, compared with 1.24 per cent in the first 10 months of last year and 3.43 per cent in 1930.

In October the roads had net railroad operating income of $101,616,477, or at the rate of 2.9 per cent on investment, compared with $68,594,098 or 1.98 per cent in October, 1938, and $110,923,439 or 3.35 per cent in October, 1930.

Gross operating revenues for the first 10 months totaled $3,291,797,254 compared with $2,926,919,242 in the same period in 1938, and $4,512,318,485 in 1930.

Operating expenses amounted to $2,413,032,871, compared with $2,257,671,095 for the same preiod in 1938, and $3,340,656,001 in 1930.

The association said 16 Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first 10 months. Five were in the eastern district, four in the southern district, and seven in the western district.

The association's report was based on returns from 134 Class I railroads.

Carloadings Drop 12.3 P. C. in Week; 20.4 P. C. Over '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 676,516 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 94,888 cars, or 12.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 114,858, or 20.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 120,754, or 21.7 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Increase over Last week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	281,353	†34,842	57,200
Less-than-carl. mdse.	142,556	†15,472	12,668
Coal	134,334	†16,712	14,330
Grain & grain prod's	35,997	†900	6,842
Western districts	19,098	†1,651	794
Livestock	13,779	†2,125	9
Western districts	10,769	†1,812	338
Forest products	33,223	†2,389	7,629
Ore	23,917	†21,718	11,580
Coke	11,357	†730	4,599

†Decrease.

Rossmoore & Robbins
Certified Public Accountants
Tax Consultants
551 Fifth Ave., New York

DO YOU KNOW that schools accept mid-term enrollments?

Many of the private schools accept new students for the second semester, starting after the first of the year. If you wish to place your child in a new school environment, you may find it helpful to consult the school advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 883,840
1939 volume to date 245,047,080
1938 volume to date 269,955,580

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Buying courage ebbed and flowed in today's sotck market but revived in the closing hour when demand was renewed for steels, aircrafts and specialties.

The list ran up fractions to 3 points at the opening in quiet dealings. Small selling then sharply reduced gains and posted an assortment of losses. With a little pickup in volume, many stocks managed to finish at or near the day's best levels.

Transfers approximated 700,000 shares.

Prominent on the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, North American Aviation, Santa Fe, Great Northern, du Pont, Union Carbide, Loft, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Anaconda and Eastman Kodak.

Lacking climbing power were Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, Goodrich, Johns-Manville, American Can and General Motors.

The better action of stocks was attributed partly to reports the Administration and financial quarters were considering some sort of program for lending on American securities held abroad in order to lessen pressure of liquidation from this source. British Embassy officials at Washington denied their Government was considering such a move. Selling from abroad has been going on for some time and, while relatively light, was believed to have been a restraining market influence.

Wall Street was still depressed by the outbreak of the Russian-Finnish war, fearing complications which might further dampen United States overseas trade. Offsetting this to some extent, though, was the hopeful domestic and industrial picture.

Tilting forward in the curb were Duke Power, Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share and Cities Service.

Bonds Irregular

Rousing swings in both directions enlivened the foreign sector of the bond market today.

Most domestic issues were quiet and irregular.

Finnish dollar loans, some of which rated no bids Thursday, changed hands at wide declines. Finland 6s dropped some 16 points and Helsingfors 6½s were 4 lower. Other loans of the Scandinavian peninsula were active, and some recovered a bit from recent "war" pressure, but the movement was not uniform. Denmark 4½s were more than 2 points up.

U. S. Government bonds were traded lightly. Declines were larger and more numerous than advances.

In the corporate division small losses were recorded for Alleghany 5s of '49, Walworth 4s, National Dairy 3¾s, Northern Pacific 4s and Montana Power 3⅜s. Ahead a bit were Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

December Wheat Price Up Sharply

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Demand for December wheat contracts, which call for delivery of actual grain this month, lifted the price today a cent a bushel to its best level in almost two years.

May and July, 1940, contracts, howere, lagged behind, and showed little or no net gain for the session. Profit taking attracted by the recent upturn of prices served to unsettle the market although traders continued to watch spreading warfare abroad.

No. 2 red wheat sold at 98⅛ cents per, bushel in the spot market, the highest price quoted for actual grain here since No. 2 yellow hard brought $1.00¾ on March 3, 1938.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market took a comparatively cheerful view of the international scene today and prices were quietly maintained. Investment demand trickled into the British Government bond division and a little new inquiry appeared for domestic rails. The tendency among Kaffirs and base metals was slightly downward. Oils and rubbers held their ground while industrials, where changed, were mostly higher.

Paris—Active buying of Bourse securities lifted final prices to the day's best levels. Demand appeared based on the market's belief the Russo-Finnish dispute would be settled by negotiation.

Amsterdam—Early irregularity in the Bourse gave way to a steady price undertone later today. Both domestic and American issues shared in the improvement.

Liverpool—Cotton futures proved top-heavy after early firmness today and closed 1 to 5 points off. Limited demand became apparent in late trade.

$100,000 Christmas Bonus

MANITOWOC, Wis. (AP)—A. J. Vits, President of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company, announced a $100,000 Christmas bonus for 2,900 employees at the company's plants here and at Two Rivers, Wis. The bonus represents 2½ per cent of the employees' yearly earnings.

Brown Shoe Earnings Jump

NEW YORK (AP)—Brown Shoe Co., Inc. and subsidiaries, with headquarters at St. Louis, reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit of $773,589, equal to $3.13 a share on the common stock, compared with $191,470, or 77 cents a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	N'v 30
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¾g)	19	8	7⅞	8	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	N'v 29
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18½	18½	18½	N'v 30
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 29
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	1⅛	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	10¾	11	N'v 30
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	13¾	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	5	15¼	15	15	N'v 30
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	*9	22	21½	21½	+ ¼
117⅝	63¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	171¾	170¾	171¾	+1¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	2	13½	12¾	12¾	—1¼
15½	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	13	9¾	9½	9⅝	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	66	66	N'v 30
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	9	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	15	14¾	15	N'v 30
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	16¾	16	16	N'v 30
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	21	37	36	36¾	+ ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	2	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅝
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅜
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	175	175	N'v 29
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	6	31	30½	31	+1
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	48½	48	48½	+1
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	3	22½	21½	21½	N'v 30
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	126	126	126	N'v 30
8¾	5	Am Colortype	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	12	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
25½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	25¾	25½	25½	+ ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	12	7⅞	7	7⅛	N'v 30
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	6	26	25½	26	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	9	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	3	33½	32¾	32¾	N'v 29
55⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	1	55½	55¼	55½	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	5	21	21	21	N'v 30
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	6	6	6	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	56	56	56	N'v 28
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	7	3½	3⅛	3½	N'v 30
40⅛	24⅜	Am Metal (1)	1	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	115	115	115	N'v 25
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	A P L $6pf(4.80k)	4	53⅜	52½	53	
49	28	A P&L $5pf (4k)	9	43¾	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	37	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	24	16⅞	16¼	16¾	
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	69½	69½	69½	N'v 30
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	N'v 30
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	5	11¾	11¼	11½	N'v 30
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	*16	51	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	N'v 29
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	67	67	67	+1¼
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	10	32½	32	32½	+ ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	5	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	1	16	16	16	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	19	18	19	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	N'v 27
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	13	169	168¾	168⅞	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	79¾	79½	79¾	+1⅛
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	82	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅜
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146	146	146	—2
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	19	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	— ⅝
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	92½	91⅞	91⅞	N'v 24
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	19	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	45¼	45	45¼	N'v 30
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	N'v 30
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	36	31	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	N'v 30
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	4	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	5	2½	2½	2½	N'v 30
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	5	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	104⅛	103¾	103¾	N'v 30
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	27	6	5⅞	9	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	4	47½	47½	47½	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	9	38½	38	38	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	N'v 30
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 30
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	8⅜	8½	8½	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	N'v 28
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	71½	71½	71½	—3½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	12	26¼	25¾	26	+ ⅝
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	3	58	57½	57½	— ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅝
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—1⅜
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	N'v 24
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	N'v 27
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	N'v 29
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	64	64	64	N'v 30
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3	3	3	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 30
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	58	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	17	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
30½	15¼	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	3	15½	14¾	15	— ½
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	4	15⅛	15	15	
13	6	Barker Bros	2	9	9	9	N'v 29
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	23⅜	23½	23⅜	N'v 30
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	N'v 30
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	N'v 30
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 30
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	13	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅞
22⅛	17⅜	Ben Ind (1.35g)	6	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	58	80	78¼	80	+2¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17¼	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115	115	115	+ ½
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	21	21	21	— ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	-	32	32	32	N'v 28
34⅜	16¾	Boeing Airplane	22	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ¾
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 30
23¼	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	23	23	23	N'v 29
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	15	21⅝	21½	21⅜	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	22	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
47⅜	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 30
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	7	6	6	6	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	12	22⅜	21¾	22	
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50	49½	49½	N'v 30
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	12½	12	12½	+ ½
12¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	N'v 27
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	38	13⅞	13	13¾	+1⅝
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	25	48	45¼	47¾	+4¼
47¼	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	47½	47	47½	+4¾
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	N'v 29
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	18	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
7¾		Bush Teminal	5	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
5⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 30
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	N'v 30
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4	4	4	
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	6	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14⅞	14	14	N'v 30
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	4	21¼	20¾	21¼	+1
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	17	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	6	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	1	14	13¾	13¾	N'v 30
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	6	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	— ⅜
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	6	24½	23¼	23¼	+ ½
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	5	68	66	68	+ ¼
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	4	53	53	53	+ ½
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	9	25	24⅜	25	+ ¾
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30¾	8⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	5	6	6	6	N'v 22
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	8	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¾
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
57⅜	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	39½	39	9½	+ ¾
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	19¼	18½	19¼	N'v 29
30	17	Cham P&F(1.10g)	4	24	24	24	— ⅜
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	17½	17½	17½	N'v 29
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	18	42	41¼	42	+ ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	N'v 29
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	6	47½	46½	47½	— ¼
		G					
3¼	1½	Gabriel Co A	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Gair (Robert)	9	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
18⅝	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	2	5	5	5	
18¾	9⅜	Gaylord C (.70g)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 24
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	N'v 17
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	6	6½	6½	6½	
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102	102	102	N'v 20
65	40	Gen A Tr (2¾g)	1	53¾	53	53¾	+ ¼
11	7½	Gen Bak (.45g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2½	Gen Bronze	3	3½	3½	3½	
18	9	Gen Cable	4	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅜
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	1	23	23	23	N'v 28
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	54	54	54	N'v 29
25¼	16½	Gen Cigar (1¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
44⅜	31	Gen Elec (1.40g)	47	38¾	38¼	38⅜	
47⅞	36⅜	Gen Foods (2a)	8	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
118⅜	107¾	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	N'v 29
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	14	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
99	72½	Gen Mills (3¾g)	3	87	87	87	N'v 30
56¾	36⅜	Gen Mot (3½g)	80	53¼	52⅜	52⅞	+ ⅛
126¼	112	Gen Motor pf (5)	5	124¾	124¾	124¾	N'v 30
6⅞	3¼	Gen Out Adver	1	4	4	4	N'v 30
38	28	Gen Out A (4k)	1	35	35	35	
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.30g)	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Gen Pub Serv	1	1	1	1	N'v 29
28	12½	Gen Ry Signal	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
1⅝	½	Gen Real&Util	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	14	Gen Real & U pf	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
41	19⅛	Gen Refr't (½g)	12	32	30½	32	+1¼
15½	12½	Gen Shoe (1.20)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
20½	13⅜	Ches Cor (1.20g)	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
15½	8⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 30
18	10½	Chi & N West	12	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	15⅜	Chi & N West pf	3	1¾	1½	1½	N'v 29
83⅜	53¼	Chi Great W pf	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	12	12	12	— ½
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¾
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	N'v 24
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	N'v 28
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	11	11	11	N'v 29
13⅛	5	Childs Co	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	51	84¾	82⅝	84½	+1¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	
		City Stores	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	30¾	30½	30½	+ ½
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	2	46⅜	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
37¼	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	22	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅝
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	119	119	119	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	7	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P p.. (6)	3	105⅜	105	105⅜	N'v 24
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	6	31	30	30⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	14	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	4	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	92	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	85	85	
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	N'v 30
30½	16	Col P pf (2.41k)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	5	92	92	92	N'v 30
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	8	45¾	45⅛	45¾	+ ¼
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 28
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅞
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	15	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	51	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	3	67	66½	67	+1½
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.80)	24	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	3	24	23⅜	24	+ ¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Perkins Finds NovemberGain InEmployment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Frances Perkins estimated that further net gains in factory employment for November would bring the aggregate increase for the last six months to 850,000 persons.

Allowing for seasonal curtailments in canning and apparel industries, she said preliminary figures for mid-November indicated a net gain from mid-October of 25,000 workers who returned to jobs compared with a normal decline of 1.8 per cent.

This estimated was exclusive of changes in employment in the automobile industry.

The gain from October to November, although substantially smaller than those between August and September and between September and October, was at a greater rate than any month of the rising employment period of 1936-37 except December, 1936, she said.

She released a comparison of employment and pay rolls in identical key establishments, by states, in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, except building construction.

Comparing October with September, percentage increases in both number on pay roll and amount of pay roll were shown in Maine, 1.6 and 2.4, respectively; Vermont, 3.8 and 7.6; Massachusetts, 4.5 and 4.4; Rhode Island, 3.6 and 1.7; Connecticut, 6.9 and 10.9; New York, 3.1 and 5.2; Maryland, 3.7 and 6.7; Virginia, 1.1 and 2.9; West Virginia, 7.3 and 13.9; North Carolina 2.1 and 3.8; South Carolina, 3.2 and 4.9; Georgia, 5.2 and 7.8; Florida, 10.1 and 8.7; Kentucky, 3.1 and 6.9; Tennessee, 2.6 and 5.9; Alabama, 5.3 and 11; Mississippi, 5.8 and 9.1; Arkansas, 5.4 and 4.2; Louisiana, 3.2 and 4.2.

New Hampshire was the only state showing an increase, amounting to 1.8 per cent, in numbers on pay roll while the amount of pay rolls decreased, the drop being 2.2 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Dec. 1

Sterling:	Europe Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$3.89½	$3.88¼	$8.2397
Cables	3.89½	3.88¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0220	.0220	†
Belgium—belga	.1650	.1652	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2274	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachima	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0195	.0195	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1760	.1760	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	††	††	.1899
Rumania—leu	.0365	.0368	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2320	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2349	.8440
India—rupee	.3015	.3015	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2438	.2438	*
Shanghai—dol	.0795	.0795	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4975	.4575	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4984	.4984	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8650	.8668	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2080x	.2080x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. tNominal.

Steel Scrap Prices Off

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. in a dispatch from Pittsburgh reported today the price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap was quoted $19.50 to $20 a ton, a drop of $1 from the previous prevailing quotation. It was the second decline of like amount in the last 10 days.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¾s '43-40 June	102.19	102.19	102.19
1	3¼s '45 43	109.16	109.16	109.16
50	3¼s '46-44	109.30	109.30	109.30
5	4s '54-44	114.15	114.15	114.15
4	4¼s '52-47	119.18	119.14	119.14
1	2½s '53-49	104.27	104.27	104.27
10	2½s '52-50	105	105	105
1	2¾s '54-51	106.11	106.11	106.11
2	3s '55-51	109.11	109.9	109.9
17	2¾s '60-55	106.26	106.13	106.13
8	2¾s '60-55	106.14	106.14	106.14
2	2¾s '59-56	105.10	105.10	105.10
13	2¾s '65-60	105.15	105.10	105.10

Home Owners Loan

1	3s '52-44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	Corporation Bonds	High	Low	2:00
1	Allaghany cv 5s '44	78½	78½	78½
11	Alleghany cv 5s '49	69½	69½	69½
2	Allegh Val 4s '42	42	42	42
13	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Am & Por P 5s 2030	110½	110¼	110¼
16	AmIGCbem 5½s '49	60¼	60¼	60¼
3	Am Int 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Am T&T 5½s '43	103	102⅞	102⅞
15	Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
11	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅝	107½	107⅝
4	Am T Ftr cv '50	108⅛	108	108
1	Am WW&E 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
1	Ang C Nitra deb '67	109	109	109
3	Arm Del 4s '55	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
25	AT&SF 4s '95	98¾	98½	98½
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Atl&Cha ALA 4½s'44	103	103	103
5	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	93	93	93
5	A C Line 1st 4s '52	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	A C Line cit 4s '52	76	76	76
1	A C Line 4½s '64	64	64	64
7	A C Line 5s '45	62½	62½	62½
22	B&O rfg 5s '95	75	75	75
9	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	25¼	24¾	24¾
20	B&O 5s '96 F	24¼	24¼	24¼
16	B&O cv 4½s '60	25¾	25¼	25¼
17	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	16½	16¼	16¾
3	B&O 1st 4s '48	15¾	15½	15⅜
1	B&O S W 5s '50	63	63	63
1	B&O T C 4s '59	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
5	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	56	56	56
6	BellTPa 5s '60 C	116	116	116
12	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	130	130	130
50	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105	107¾	107¾
23	Beth Stl 3½s '52	106¼	106	106
10	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100	100	100
8	Boston&Me 5s '87	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
9	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	80	79¼	79⅝
99	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	81	79	80⅜
15	BklynQC&Sb cn 5s '41	40	39½	40
1	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¼	95	95
29	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105½	105½
1	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Bush Term 5s'55	39	39	39
10	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	42	42	42
13	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	102½	102½	102½
10	Can Nat 5s'69 Ily	103½	103¼	103½
6	Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	103	103	103
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	101	101	101
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	100	100	100
11	Can Nor 6½s'46	99½	99½	99½
6	Can Pac 4s perp	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
12	Can of Ga 5s'59	61½	61½	61½
5	Cen New Eng 4s'61	3	3	3
6	Cen Pac 5s'60	42	42	42
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	51½	51	51½
41	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	74⅛	74	74
2	Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	15¼	15	15
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	14	14	14
11	Champion P&F 4¾s50	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	104½	104½	104½
16	C&O rfg 3½s'96EE	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	C&O 1st 4s'89 R&A	105	104¾	105
3	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	113	113	113
5	CB&Q 4½s'77	85¼	85½	85¼
13	CB&Q gen 4s'58	79½	79½	79½
10	CB&Q 4s '80 111 '40	91¼	90⅝	90⅝
4	CB&Q 3½s III 49	99	99¾	99¾
7	Chi&E Ill 5s51	95½	95⅞	95½
5	Chi&E Ill 5s51 ct	18½	18⅞	19
18	Chic Gt West 4s59	18½	18⅛	18½
2	Chi I&CL 5s 66	23¼	22½	23⅛
36	SMSP & Pac 5s'75	6	6	6
7	SM&SP 4½s'89 C	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9	CMSP aj 5s 2000	26¼	26¼	26¼
5	Chi&NW 6½s'36	16	15⅝	15⅝
6	Chi&NW gm 5s'87	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Chi&NW 4½s'37	3½	3½	3½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9⅛	9	9
7	CRI & P 4½s'52 A	6½	6½	6½
1	C R I & P 4s'88	8	8	8
1	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	14⅞	14¾	14¾
15	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6	5¾	5¾
5	CT Hte & SE rfg 4s'50	5¼	5	5
3	Ch Un Sta 4s'44	60	59⅞	60
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	106½	106	106½
6	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
4	CCC&StL 4½s'77	91½	90½	90½
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	53	52½	52½
8	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	109½	109	109½
9	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	90	90	90
8	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	80	78½	80
5	Col F&I 5s'70	73½	73	73½
1	Col & So 4½s'80	70	70	70
5	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	36½	36½	36½
5	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	104¼	103¾
6	Comwlth 3½s 1956	104¼	104	104
35	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109⅝	109½	109⅝
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	123¼	123	123¼
6	Con Edis 3½s'48	108	107¾	107¾
29	Con Edis 3½s'58	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6	Con Edis 3½s'56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Con Ed cv 3½s'58	107⅜	107½	107⅜
5	Con Oil 3½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Consol'n Coal 5s'60	61	61	61
3	Crane Co 3½s'51	105	105	105
1	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	29¾	29½	29½
4	ayton P&L 3½s'60	106½	106½	106½
21	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	63	62⅜	62⅝
2	D & R G 4s'36	9	8⅞	9
1	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
1	Det Ed 4s'65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	DulMisSou&Int3½s'62	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109	108¾	108¾
2	Elg Jol & E 5s '41	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14¾	14¾
22	Erie rfg 5s '75	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
2	Erie gen 4s '96	47¼	47¼	47¼
12	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
3	Fed Lt & T 6s '54B	22½	22½	22½
7	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
64	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8	8½
22	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	7¾	7½	7⅝
9	Goodrich 4¼s '56	70	70	70
2	Goth Silk Ho25s2546	104	103⅝	103⅝
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	88	88	88
10	Gt Nor N 4s '46 G	89½	89½	89½
3	G Bay & W deb B	101¼	101	101
4	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Hockg V 4½s '99	57	56¾	57
		118¾	118¾	118¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	Rails	Util
Today's close*	146.96	31.85	25.12
Net change	+.87	+.15	+.20
Previous-close	145.69	31.70	24.92
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.17

*Preliminary.

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	75	75	75
8	Housatonic 5s '37	44	43	43
1	Houst'nOilTex 4½s '54	97¾	97¾	97¾
11	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	35¼	34½	35
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
11	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
4	Ill Cen 4s '52	46	46	46
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	43¾	43¾	43¾
16	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	46½	46	46½
21	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44	44	44
5	Indpls&Lou 4s '56	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
2	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	10½	10½	10½
5	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	99⅝	99½	99½
2	Interb R Tr 7s '32	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝
27	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	72	72	72
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	72½	72	72½
39	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	73	72½	73
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	73¼	72½	73⅛
1	Int Paper 6s '55	14¼	14¼	14¼
6	Int Paper 5s '47	95	83¾	95
8	Int T&T 4½s '52	102¾	102¼	102¾
13	Int T&T 5s '55	43	42¾	42¾
1	K C South 5s '50	47¼	46¾	47
6	Kans G & E 4½s '80	66	66	66
5	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	84¾	103½	103½
3	Lae Gas 5s '42	82½	84¾	84¾
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	50	82½	82½
1	Les Val 4s 2003	15½	50	50
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅛	15½	15½
2	Liggett & M 5s '51	128⅜	15⅛	15⅛
7	Loews 3½s '46	102	128⅛	128⅛
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	125¼	102	102
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	125¼	125¼
22	Lou & N 5s 2003 D	100	83¼	83½
2	Lou & N 4¼s 2003	91½	99¾	99¾
10	L&Nunds'40 101 9-32	101 9-32	91½	91½
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	101 9-32	101 9-32
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	80	80	80
13	Manati Sug 4s '57	37½	80	80
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90	76⅝	37½	37½
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	76½	76⅛	76⅛
7	Manhat Ry 4s 2013	41⅝	76½	76½
1	Marion StShov6s'47	67	41½	41⅝
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¾	67	67
28	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101¼	104¾	104¾
3	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15⅞	101¼	101¼
5	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6⅞	15⅞	15⅞
17	M-K-Tex 5s '52A	20	6⅞	6⅞
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8¼	20	20
6	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29½	8¼	8¼
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62 B	17	29	29½
8	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	21¼	16⅞	17
39	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	77¾	21¼	21¼
3	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13¾	77¾	77¾
3	Mo Pac 5s '80H	13⅜	13½	13½
35	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
15	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	31½	13¼	13½
19	Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¼	31¾	31½
11	MonCWPa Pub Sv6s '65	109½	32	33¼
11	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99½	109½	109½
4	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35⅞	99¾	99¼
30	Mount ST&T 3¼s '68	107⅝	35½	35½
3	N Nassau El 4s '51 ct	40	107½	107⅝
3	Nat Dairy 3¼s '51ww	106	40	40
2	Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	106	106
5	NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	30	103¾	103¾
2	Natl Steel 3s '65	100⅝	30	30
15	N Eng RR 0s '45	33	10⅝	10⅝
4	New Eng Tel&T 5s '52	125½	33	33
2	NJPow&L4½s'60	108	125½	125½
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	106	107½	107½
2	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106⅝	106	106
1	N Or&NE 4½s5 '52	55	106⅝	106⅝
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	36	55	55
5	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	32¾	36	36
8	NYC rfg 5s 2013	61¼	32¾	32¾
1	NYC 4½s 2013 A	54	61	61
4	NYC 3¾s '46	76¼	536	53½
1	NYC cv 3¼s '52	60	76¼	76¼
4	NYC&HR 4s '42	85	59¾	60
7	NYC&HR 3½s '97	77	84	84
6	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	55½	77	77
49	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55	55½	55½
2	NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	54¾	55
2	NY Lack&W4s'73 3A	55	109	109
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17½	55	55
5	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	26½	17½	17½
10	NYNH&H 4½s '67	16¾	26¾	26¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	5	16¾	16¾
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14½	5	5
2	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6½	14½	14½
1	NY Steam 3½s '63	104¾	6½	6½
1	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	99⅝	104¾	104¾
3	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103¼	99⅝	99⅝
1	Norf & W 4s '96	121	103¼	103¼
23	Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¼	121	121
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55	105¼	105¼
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47	54⅜	54⅜
11	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44	47	47
27	Nor Pac 4s '97	67	43½	43½
1	Nor Pac 2s 2047	40⅞	66¾	66½
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	40⅞	40⅞
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	109¾	108	108
11	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106	109¾	109¾
3	O'Sh Wash RR&N 4s '61	105	106	106
3	Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	107⅜	105	105
17	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3	Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	113¼	110⅜	110⅜
1	Pen Co 4s '63	31½	113¼	113½
1	Pen P & Lt 4¼s '74	101⅛	31¼	31½
19	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108	101⅛	101⅛
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	107	108	108
38	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	107⅛	106⅜	107
3	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	107⅛	107⅛
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95¾	88	88
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95¾	95¾	95¾
11	Pen RR 3¼s '52	85	95¾	95¾
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	70	85⅛	85⅛
3	Pere Marq 5s '56	65	70	70
10	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109½	65	65
1	Phil Bal&Wash 5s'74	114⅞	109½	109⅝
2	PhilBal&W 3½s'81D	106½	114⅞	114⅞
4	Phila Co 5s '67	105½	106½	106½
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	72	105½	105½
1	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	11¾	72	72
21	PhillipsJon 3s '48	111½	11¾	11¾
1	PCC&StL 4½s'77A	97½	111⅛	111⅛
1	Pitts&WVa 4½s'60C	79	96¾	96¾
26	Port Gen E 4½s'60	52½	78½	79
5	Port Ri A Tob 6s'42st	17	52	52½
5	Post Pub Chel&C 5s'53	32	17	17
3	Pub Sve Ill 3½s'68	107¾	31⅝	31⅝
5	Purity Bak 5s'58	103⅝	107½	107⅝
3	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	59½	103⅝	103⅝
5	Rem Rand 4½s'56ww	99¾	59½	59½
2	Republic Steel 5½s'54	107	99¾	99¾
1	Republic Stl 4½s'61	94½	106½	106½
5	Repub Stl 4½s'56	94⅞	94½	94½
5	Richfield Oil 4s '52	108½	94⅞	94½
5	Rio Gr Junc 5s '39	42	108½	108½
5	St L S F 4½s'78	9	42	42
3	San Diego G&E 4s'65	111	8¾	8¾
2	Schulco 6½s'46 A st	19	111	111
			19	19

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Schulco 6½s'46 B st	30	30	30
22	Seab A L cn 6s'45	8½	8¼	8⅜
2	Sea A L 4s'50 st	14¼	14¼	14¼
13	Simmons cv 4s'52	94¾	94¾	94¾
8	So Bell T&T 3s'79	99½	99⅝	99½
5	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	108¾	108¾	108¾
21	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	97	97	97
18	Sou Pac 4½s'68	106	106	106
14	Sou Pac 4½s'81	49	48⅝	49
33	So Pac 4½s'69	49¼	48¾	49
3	So Pac rfg 4s'55	49⅜	49	49⅜
3	So Pac cit 4s'49	6¼6	65¾	66¼
22	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46	46	46
3	So Pac SF 5s' 4s'50	51	50	50
2	South Ry 6½s'56	81¾	81	81
1	South Ry gen 6s'56	81½	81¼	81½
5	South Ry cn 5s'94	77¾	77½	77½
14	South Ry gen 4s'56	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	59¼	58¾	58¾
15	S W Bell Tel 3s'66	110	110	110
7	Stand Oil N J 3s'61	106	106	106
25	Studebaker cv 6s'45	105	104⅞	105
3	Texas&Pac3½s50	95	94¾	95
25	Tex Corp 3½s 1st	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106½	106¼	106¼
25	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	111	111	111
2	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	70	69½	70
17	Third Ave aj5s '60	70	70	70
4	Third Ave 4s '60	14	13¾	14
5	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	50	50	50
		105 21-32	105 21-32	105 21-32
4	Un Oil Cal 3s '59	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114	114	114
1	Un Pac 3½s'71	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
5	Un Pac 3½s'70	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	77½	77⅝	77½
7	Us Steel 3¼s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Utah LT&Trac 5s '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Utah P&L 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Util P&L 5½s '47	8-	80⅞	81
1	Util P&L 5s '59	81½	81	81½
1	Vanadium 5s '41	104½	104½	104½
1	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	9	9	9
10	Wabash 1st 5s '39	36½	36	36½
4	Wabash 4½s 2361reg	9¾	9	9
1	Walwrth 4s '55	9¾	9¾	9¼
1	West Sh 4s 2361reg	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
5	Westn Md 4s '52	45½	45½	45½
9	Western Un 5s'51	68¾	67½	67½
9	Western Un 5s 60	67	67	67
10	Western Un 4½s 50	62¾	62¾	62¾
13	Wheel 8s'45 66A	98¾	98½	98¾
7	Wilkes B&E 4½s'49	12½	12½	12½
1	Wilson & Co 4s 55	104	104	104
7	Youngst S&T 4s'61	105½	105¼	105¼
9	Youngst S&T 4s 48	107½	107¼	107¼

Foreign Bonds

3	Agr M Bk 6s 47	26½	26¼	26¼
6	Antioquia 7s 45 B	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	Antioquia 2d 7s 57	15	15	15
64	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	77	76¾	77
40	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	77¾	77⅜	77¾
22	Argentine 4½s 48	94½	94⅜	94½
2	Argentine 4½s 71	85¼	85½	85¼
2	Australia 5s 55	78½	78½	78½
2	Australia 4½s 56	73⅜	73	73
2	Bavaria 6½s 45	12	12	12
2	Belgium 7s 55	98½	98½	98½
7	Belgium 6s 49	90	89½	89½
3	Berlin City 6½s 50	88	88	88
13	Brazil 8s 41	12	12	12
11	Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
13	Brazil 6½s 27-57	15½	15½	15½
2	Breda Eries 7s 54	15½	15½	15½
5	Brisbane 5s 58	96	96	96
5	Buen A 4½s 8 4s 77	77	77	77
13	Canada 5s '52	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
19	Canada 5s '50	103¾	103¼	103⅜
5	Canada 3¼s '61	97½	97	97
8	Canada 2½s '45	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Canada 2½s

States Help City Economies By Co-operative Purchases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Co-operative purchasing systems set up in some 17 states by legislatures or municipal leagues are helping cities to make ends meet by enabling them to purchase supplies on a larger quantity basis, according to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada.

Cities are permitted to use the State's purchasing machinery in stocking up their cupboards. Fire hose, street signs, paint, brooms, and the like, are bought at considerable savings — 10 per cent sometimes, it is claimed.

Wisconsin, for instance, when it draws up contracts for state purchases, includes paragraphs providing that municipalities and counties may purchase at the same low price. The counties use the privilege more than cities in this State, however, sometimes saving 50 cents a gallon on paint, and 10 cents on each highway patrol flag, the finance officers report.

Except in the case of New Hampshire none of these states underwrite their cities' bills. They allow the cities to use their charge accounts to obtain bargains, and then wash their hands of the affair. The manufacturers must collect from the cities.

Michigan offers the best example of co-operative purchasing by cities through their State league, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association says. The Michigan Municipal League started the plan in 1930 by purchasing fire hose for six cities. In 1937 its purchases amounted to $26,000, and covered a variety of city supplies, from fire hose to road grader blades and incandescent lamps.

States whose legislatures have authorized co-operative purchasing plans are: Michigan, New Hampshire, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Alabama.

States having municipal leagues through which cities can do co-operative buying are: Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Virginia, Oregon, South Dakota, Kentucky, Colorado, North Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Where a state has both plans, as the case of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Virginia, their cities may choose either or both.

New Finnish Cabinet Formed

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of the Capital that citizens were being machine-gunned from Russian planes in the early afternoon.

"Once and for all," declared Eljas Erkko, foreign minister in the Cajander Cabinet, in a broadcast last night intended for the United States, "I wish to say that Finland has not wanted war, has no desire to be a threat to anyone and has no desire to become the instrument of a third power."

Mr. Erkko thanked the American people for their support "in the hour of our adversity."

"Finland intended to live in peace," he said. "Despite all our efforts we are the victims of an attack. All that is left for us is to defend our liberty, our existence with all the means at our disposal.

"Despite all this we have not resorted to war blindly but we remain ready to work for a solution of the dispute by conciliation."

Fires in Helsingfors burned into the early morning today as many of the Capital's residents walked sadly in the darkened, debris-littered streets.

Bombs Wreck Schools

Through the night the sky had glowed red over burning buildings, among them apartment houses, the Helsingfors Institute and the German Hindenburg school, all destroyed by bombs.

The Government remained in the Capital, officials saying there had been no decision yet to leave, but civilians in large numbers were being given free transportation in busses and trains to havens elsewhere and the United States Legation moved to Bad Grankulla, about 30 miles from Helsingfors.

While Russian planes attacked Helsingfors, Viipuri and the industrial city of Ensoe, Red infantry pushed into Finland.

The Russian forces advanced along the entire 40-mile width of the Karelian Isthmus from the Gulf of Finland to Lake Ladoga; cut off Suo Jaervi, a strategic border point about 200 miles to the north, and cut off the so-called Fishermen's Peninsula, about 600 miles further north.

On the northernmost front also, the Russian Air Force repeatedly bombed the towns of Petsamo, Liinahamari and Parkina, at the extreme tip of the narrow Finnish corridor to the Arctic Ocean.

The Russian planes machine-gunned automobiles and busses on a road which touches the Norwegian frontier at several places and the Russian Navy blockaded the Petsamo Fjord.

Changing World in Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

along which we passed was flanked by similar obstructions ready to be moved across this single line of communication.

No troops were observable on the actual frontier. The Finns keep frontier guards here of men who are detached from their regiments for this special duty. Still it was unmistakably a front. There was no intercommunication of any sort, and on both sides I saw observation nests and observation turrets erected on huge stilts. And the guards kept reminding us to keep under cover while we freely surveyed the "no man's land" and the few Russian guards beyond it.

Lunch in a Barn

On the Finnish side I saw not the slightest preparation for attack in either gun emplacements or trenches or infantry details. For lunch we were taken to a barn.

We passed a memorial in the form of a stone pyramid to 200 Finnish peasants who had repulsed as many as a thousand Russian troops back in 1555. It is a shrine for today's defenders of the frontier.

At the barn we were greeted by more officers and ushered into a room just as the radio was blaring out lurid abuse from Moscow of Finnish behavior. The officers smiled quietly as they turned it off. Throughout the Army and the country at large the radio is available for the hearing of everything that Moscow has to say. The meal was the simple lunch served to officers and men alike.

Up from the Ranks

Officers in this Army come from the ranks, and any soldier in Finland who has had a high school education may go to an officer's school. It is a democratic principle that pervades society at large. A landowner always eats his meals with his laborers. Nevertheless these is no diminution in authority and our tour showed the Army discipline to be excellent.

Our group had the weird experience again of joining the train from Leningrad back to Helsingfors.

Awakened by Bombs

But the line is bound to be closed with today's events. For I was wakened this morning by Russian bombing which turned out to be the first of a group of major air raids on a capital where a renascent Finland had centered its new independence in public buildings of surpassing beauty and design. Apparently the Russians were aiming at Saarinen's famous railroad station. They missed their mark but hit houses and schools. The all clear signal was sounded as I finished this message at what would be 9 o'clock in America. Judging from the black smoke overhead some fires are raging but there is a minimum of confusion.

Usual Business In N. Y. C. Nov. 30

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City paid little attention to the second Thanksgiving Day Nov. 30. Most businesses, stores and offices in the city were open and functioned as usual.

Only one organization—the Volunteer Rescue Army, Inc.—gave turkey dinners to 3,000 jobless men and women partaking of the organization's bounty.

A political turn to the traditional Thanksgiving Day was given by Robert A. Inch, Republican Judge of the Federal Court in Brooklyn, who closed court about noon yester, "out of respect for visitors from Republican States who are celebrating the Thanksgiving holiday." The other judges of the court, two of them Republicans, remained at their benches throughout the day.

Hoover Condemns Russian Invaders

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Former President Hoover believes civilization "has struck a new low" with the Soviet Russian invasion of Finland.

He told a group of young Republicans Nov. 30 that the "Communists' attack on peaceful Finland" marks a return "to the morals and butchery of Ghengis Kahn."

The Finns will make a brave fight, he said.

"They will be overwhelmed by the hordes whose morals are the morals of Communism; whose methods are cowardly. They are to be brought into subjection by the killing of defenseless women and children. Brave men do not do that.

"But even if Finland falls, the day will come when it will rise again—for the forces of righteousness are not dead in the world."

Mr. Hoover said that on his visit to Finland 18 months ago he found a people deeply appreciative of and affectionate toward America; that "50,000 people came in one city along to salute the American flag."

Chiang Kai-shek Kin Studies N. S. Air Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—A son of Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese Generalisimo, has begun a survey of American Army air training facilities in serach for ideas to aid his Nation in the war with Japan.

War department officials said Nov. 30 that Lieut. Col. Chiang Shiao-dawn was at the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala., and would proceed soon to the pilot training center, Randolph Field, Texas. A few other posts are on his itinerary.

The officer is Commandant of the primary training course of China's Central Aviation School, officials said.

Soviet Attack On Finland Hit By Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

ately, and today he refused all comment on this aspect. Likewise, while he has had some contact with congressional leaders, he said he had summoned no meeting of them.

Far East Peril Seen

The dropping of Soviet bombs on Finnish cities has brought the European conflict home to American officialdom in terms more direct and disquieting than any event since the invasion of Poland.

Neither Secretary of State Cordell Hull's offer of the "good offices" of the United States in settling the conflict, nor President Roosevelt's appeal against the "inhuman barbarism" of civilian bombings measured the extent to which this latest action of Russia affected the United States.

[Mr. Hull's offer was "accepted" at a secret extraordinary meeting of the Finnish Diet, according to the Associated Press. Moscow's dispatches, however, indicated that Soviet Russia would take no cognizance of America's "good offices."]

Nor is the traditional sympathy of the American people for the Finnish people—a neutral and debt-paying people—the chief key to the American reaction.

Key Situation in Pacific

It is the fact that Russia now stands fully revealed as a military aggressor in American official eyes, and the concern over what this may mean in the Far East where Russia directly touches the "stake" of the United States in China, which overshadows all else here.

It has been stated by so reputable an authority as the Foreign Policy Association that the danger of American involvement in the European struggle is not through the Atlantic but through the Pacific, this time. There is an abundance both of opinion and evidence in the State Department to support this view. If Russia either comes to terms with Japan in a partition of China, or seeks either now or ultimately to drive Japan out of China, Russia will then come face to face with the single most advanced outpost of American naval and political involvement abroad.

Russian Aims Revealed

Hence the grave view which American officials are taking, without saying anything about it openly, of the evidence which the Finnish invasion supplies as to Russia's new phase of military expansion. A sweeping change has taken place here in the interpretation of Russia's aims. The Soviet nonaggression pact with Germany had not been really anticipated here, though it was known that negotiations were under way.

The invasion of Poland left doubts, because it might have been explained on the grounds that Russia was protecting itself against Germany. The extension of Soviet influence over the Baltic countries one by one was so adroitly managed that even if the full diplomatic implications were recognized here, it still could be said that Russia might not be willing to use force to attain its ends.

Now the Finnish incident has gone far to confirm this gravest of doubts and American policy in the Far East will be on the alert accordingly, in the weeks and months to come.

The offer of "good offices" from Secretary Hull has now been passed by in the onrush of events.

The President's Message

The President's message, delivered by American diplomatic representatives in Moscow and Helsingfors, came after reports of a Russian air bombardment of Helsingfors. It was almost identical with messages dispatched recently to Germany, Great Britain, and France.

The President said:

"The ruthless bombing from the air of civilians in centers of population during the course of hostilities which have raged in various quarters of the earth during the past few years—which has resulted in the maiming and in the death of thousands of defenseless men, women and children—has sickened the hearts of every civilized man and woman, and has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity.

"If resort is had to this form of inhuman barbarism during the period of the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted, hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings who are not even remotely participating in hostilities, will lose their lives.

"I am therefore addressing this appeal to the Soviet Government (Finnish Government in the message to Helsingfors), as I have to Governments which have been engaged in general hostilities publicly to affirm its determination that its armed forces shall in no event, and under no circumstances, undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities, upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of their opponents.

"I request an immediate reply."

Americans Safe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The American Legation at Helsingfors notified the State Department today that its staff members were transporting "numerous Americans" from the Finnish Capital.

The Legation workers were using their own automobiles to carry the Americans to temporary headquarters at Badgrankulla. Last reports said there were about 300 Americans in Finland.

Political Rally Staged at The Principia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Ill. — Torches flared, bands blared, and arm-waving orators, young but sincere, spouted in good old-fashioned political rally style on the campus of The Principia College here recently. It was a demonstration of the practical sort of training in the operation of a democracy which these young folks are getting. Specially it was part of the campaign for election of The Principia's delegates to the annual Student Legislative Assembly to be held in Topeka, Kan., this month.

If torchlight processions, fireworks and soapbox speeches are among the necessary trappings of the successful statesman, these students should be well fitted to carry on in government. They have something more, though, than ability in these mechanical lines, for classroom work in history and government is an important part of the program of The Principia.

An article in Fortune magazine some years ago, decrying the lack of training for statesmanship in American schools, such as English public schools give, stirred Mrs. Angie W. Cox of Pasadena, Calif., one of the trustees of The Principia, to establish a fund to finance extra-curricular activities here to supplement classroom work. Undergraduate interests in the problems of citizenship is thus whetted beyond the point where book learning leaves it.

The rally here the other evening climaxed several weeks of campaigning. Since regulations limit the campaign expenses of each candidate to $5, great ingenuity was exercised in achieving spectacular effects.

Bob Conrads, who has spent most of his days in one of the explosive districts of Mexico, campaigned with the slogan, "Vote for Roberto Conrados and Revolutionary Ideas in Government," while his "henchmen" pinned tags of red ribbon upon the lapels of anyone who would listen. Paper hats and toy balloons, bearing the names of other candidates, appeared at the last dinner before election.

But the political parade and rally arranged by the Student Chairman, Merton Carlson, of Chicago, Ill., was a real masterpiece. Led by the campus fire engine, kept in step by the resounding efforts of a student brass band, punctuated by the explosion of sky rockets, the torchlight procession wound along campus roads to Arthur T. Morey Field House and a final round of spell-binding oratory.

While everything on wheels that could be pressed into service found a place in the parade, the most elegant equipage in line was an old-fashioned barouche, drawn by panting constituents. Relic of the gay nineties when the present college campus was still "the beautiful Ames Estate," the carriage with its open top allowed plenty of room for the sweeping bows of the two silk-hatted candidates, who greeted their cheering public from this vantage spot. Evidently the blend of committeemen's devotion and candidatorial elegance had a telling effect on the bystanders, for both these men were elected.

Once inside the Field House, the proceedings took a more serious tone as each candidate set forth his platform, for the questions selected for Tokepa are burning issues of the day; neutrality, national defense, old-age pensions, social security, conservation, income tax revision, and other matters that will in all likelihood come before the next national Congress.

And There Was Heckling

There were, of course, outbursts of heckling from the floor and brief sorties from the band as "favorite sons" and "favorite daughters" "took the stump," but the audience gave each candidate a hearing. Among the winners, "Conrads' revolutionary idea" turned out to be a plea for the research approach to government.

"As a physics major," Mr. Conrads said, "I have grown to respect the scientific method of analyzing a problem before attempting its solution and testing the results of the work impartially. For too many years in this country partisanship and self-interest have clouded the issue when we have tried to work out the problems of government."

John Whittlesey, lone party man among the nine candidates, made a stirring appeal for the party system as a safeguard of "government by the people, for the people."

John Lombard's platform dealt with neutrality and the safeguards needed to protect the country from "a false war boom."

When William Johnston, who was one of Principia's delegates to Topeka last year, took the stage, he spurned the amplifying system that the previous speakers had used, saying, "There is no amplifying system in the legislative chamber at Topeka. If I can't make myself heard in this Field House without the aid of a mike, you shouldn't send me to Topeka, for I couldn't make myself heard in the chamber there and, if so, I would not represent you! Send a man to Topeka who is not only honest, sincere and energetic but who has an adequate command of English and a voice that carries conviction to the farthest corners of the room."

The four delegates elected from a field of three girls and six men were: Robert Conrads, (Ind.) of Chicago, Ill.; William Johnston, (Ind.) of Pasadena, Calif.; John Whittlesey, (Rep.) of Fargo, N. D.; and John Lombard, (Ind.) of Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Roosevelt Takes Side of Dies Critics

(Continued from Page 1)

the leaders to lunch at the White House, and in various other ways identified herself with the organization which has been assailed as radical or Communist by other Dies Committee witnesses.

The duel continued today as Mrs. Roosevelt indirectly criticized the methods of the committee in her daily syndicated column "My Day." At the same time the committee summoned Joseph Lash, executive secretary of the American Student Union, as a witness. Mrs. Roosevelt called attention to the short notice given officers of the American Youth Congress to present their case and said she attended the hearings Nov. 30 to observe what assurance the Government is giving youth that they are not being looked upon "with suspicion until they are proved guilty."

Cadden Protests

Herbert Matthews, Committee counsel, who was formerly a "fellow traveler" with the Communist Party, questioned Mr. Lash, and at one point charged that references made to him by earlier witnesses were "false." This immediately brought Joseph Cadden, Executive Secretary ofthe Youth Congress, to his feet, demanding to be heard. Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, as Chairman refused him permission.

"But that's in the record," said Mr. Cadden, evidently taken back by the double role of Mr. Matthews as counsel and witness. No immediate opportunity was given Mr. Cadden to speak but Chairman Starnes later said it would be given, if requested.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the witness of this scene and others and took notes during the testionmy. So familiarly has she identified herself with the Youth Congress that to a considerable degree the effort to find if there is a subversive bias in the Congress involves her personally.

Tie-up Revealed

The day's evidence showed that there was a close tie-up between Communist and Socialist groups in forming the American Student Union, with other college groups, which occurred in 1935. Mr. Lash, who had been connected with the Student League for Industrial Democracy, a Socialist group, admitted under questioning that he had fought union with National Student League, on the ground that it was Communist dominated. When the union was consummated the L. I. D. took three of the five national officers and the N. S. L. two, while of the 30 national committeemen, his group took 12, the N. S. I. 8, and other college groups 10.

Mr. Lash testified that he had visited Harlan, Ky., in 1932 under auspices which he found out later were Communist. He testified, too, that his expenses had been paid to Spain in 1937 by an "educational society." Mr. Matthews charged that this was also Communist-financed.

Questioned about his attitude toward Communists, Mr. Lash said the easiest thing would be to attack them now, "particularly since I disagree with them so violently; but they have co-operated very ardently with the Student Union. Now their policy is changing and no one has denounced that change more than I."

Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, who is liberal in viewpoint, several times took issue with Mr. Lash's policy of attempting to co-operate with Communists within the Student Union.

Precedents Broken

Mrs. Roosevelt broke precedents at almost every step of her visit to the Dies Committee. The situation between the Committee and Mrs. Roosevelt already has attracted attention. Her name has been mentioned a number of times by Committee witnesses, and it has been implied, if not stated specifically, that she has been giving aid and comfort to subversive elements. Mrs. Roosevelt has volunteered to appear before the Committee if she were called; the Committee has announced it would be glad to hear Mrs. Roosevelt if she volunteered. But neither side was prepared to take the responsibility for the step. Centering attention still further, Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas at a mass meeting in New York just before the Nov. 30 hearing demanded that President Roosevelt come out publicly and state whether he was for or against the Committee. Prior to that, Mr. Roosevelt characterized the Committee's publication of the names of Federal workers on the mailing or membership list of the League for Peace and Democracy, as a "sordid business."

Thus Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance as spectator at the Committee hearings carried the tacit controversy into new ground. Without saying so specifically, Mrs. Roosevelt was obviously using the weight of her personality to center attention dramatically on one specific instance, the Dies Committee's dealings with the American Youth Congress of which she is an active sponsor.

Methods Opposed

To a considerable degree this case raises the larger degree of the Dies Committee methods. It has been charged repeatedly by Committee critics that it permitted serious charges to be made against organizations and individuals, and then gave little if any opportunity for reply or rebuttal. This was emphasized as the cardinal issue at the Nov. 30 hearings, with Mrs. Roosevelt's presence to add drama to the matter. It was probably the sharpest attack the Committee has received. Mr. Dies was not present.

Jack McMichael, Chairman of the Youth Congress, a student at Union Theological Seminary who brought frequent merriment by his efforts to speed up a Georgian drawl, read a petition being circulated by his group, calling for abolition of the Dies Committee and substitution of "careful, constructive investigation" of subversive activities, and support of the La Follette committee.

The specific grievance of the Youth Congress is as follows: A succession of witnesses, formerly members of the Communist Party testified under oath before the Dies Committee that the Congress has come under the influence of a small, highly-organized group of Communists. These statements were not supported by documentary evidence, as admitted Nov. 30 by Rhea Whitley, Committee counsel. Fifteen months ago the Congress asked the Committee to give it an opportunity to reply. Only now has the invitation been forthcoming.

Furthermore, in his report to Congress last year, Chairman Dies stated that the American Youth Congress, whose affiliated organizations have a membership of 4,600,000, was under the wing of the Communists.

"That simply isn't true," William Hinckley, former Chairman of the Congress, declared.

Representatives of the Congress made no secret of the fact, however, that included in the 60 component and affiliated organizations interested in youth and representing well-known Protestant and Jewish organizations, is the Young Communist League.

Mr. McMichael quoted Mr. Dies as saying that the Communist leaning of the Youth Congress was indicated by the minutes of its convention of 1934 in Washington.

"There never was a meeting of the Congress in Washington," commented Mr. McMichael.

At another point, Mr. Whitley, in behalf of the Dies Committee, argued that the Youth Congress had refused to denounce the Communist Party by name at its last convention, along with Nazis and Fascists.

Hinckley Replies

Mr. Hinckley promptly responded by reading a resolution that included Communists in its condemnation.

Mrs. Roosevelt identified herself with the Congress when she addressed it last summer at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She made two appearances at the Committee Nov. 30, at morning and afternoon sessions. Almost unnoticed was another prominent visitor, Tom Mooney, who sat in the rear of the room.

No previous President's wife has had the hardihood to attend a congressional committee, much less so controversial a one as the Dies Committee. Her arrival was a surprise; she was treated courteously, and she made no comment on the evidence itself, though her sympathy was publicly and emphatically illustrated by her luncheon invitation to the witnesses.

Vanderbilts Ask Relief From Tax in High Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — Heirs of Cornelius Vanderbilt asked the Supreme Court Nov. 28 to relieve them from paying an $852,000 estate tax levy to New York State.

The litigation grew out of Vanderbilt's action in providing a $5,935,572 fund for the benefit of his wife, Alice G. Vanderbilt, with power to assign it to their heirs upon her passing.

Mrs. Vanderbilt passed on April 22, 1934, and the State sought to collect an estate tax on the fund. Her heirs resisted on the ground that the fund was not actually the property of Mrs. Vanderbilt and that the tax was unconstitutional.

The appeal was filed by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney and Cornelius Vanderbilt, executors of Mrs. Vanderbilt. New York courts upheld the levy.

Counsel for the New York Tax Commission filed at the same time a motion to dismiss the litigation or to affirm the action of New York tribunals.

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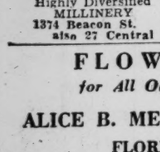

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EVEREADY PRESTONE and Super Pyro Anti-Freeze
for Winter Driving
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily.
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON. 1000

Christmas Gifts
for the Whole Family
Table Tennis Tops and Bases
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot Tel. 290

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

Announcing Opening
Carlisle Furniture
REPRODUCTION FURNITURE
Jct. Rt. 126 and 25, Carlisle Center
Paul R. Coombs Tel. Concord 22-R

Buy Christmas Gifts Early
Watches—Rings—Cards
Complete Selection
WM. E. SUTHERLAND
Main St. CON 1080

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

ROSEN'S
Headquarters for Turkey Roasters and Kitchen Utensils
Buy Now for the Holidays
ROSEN'S
Paints Hardware Sporting Goods
32 Milton St. Dedham 2080 East Dedham
ROSEN'S

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

For Gifts of Leather and Luggage try "The Leather Store"
A. L. ROUX & SON
340 Main St., opposite Blossom

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

SMART GIFTS
For Men and Boys
Abundant Selection in Things HE Can Wear
F. A. Lane Company

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Suggestions of Appropriate and Useful Gifts
50c to $5.00
Flash Lamps Wrist Watches
Thermos Bottles Pen Sets
Fountain Pens Electric Clocks
Pocket Knives
IVER JOHNSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
510 Main Street Tel. 727

SPOTS AND CO.
PERSONAL LAUNDRY SERVICE
Phone Fbg. 122
Leom. 112
Scientific Dry Cleaning
Fast, Thorough Odorless

Order for Christmas needs
Plum Pudding, Mince Pies
Cookies, Fruit Cake
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam St. Tel. 3693

helen
Robes and House Coats
Sizes 14 to 50
$2.95—$5.95
Made of Potter-Moss Fabric
381 MAIN STREET

Visit Our NEW STORE for Choicest Christmas Gifts
MILLER'S
331-333 Main Street

FINE WATCHES
Walthams $12.75 to $150. Gruens $20 to $50. Hamiltons $37.50 to $150. Elgins and Movados. Many new styles exclusive with us.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers *Expert Watch Repairers*
350 MAIN ST.

Christmas Gifts
Electrical Appliances, Radios, Luggage, Furniture Novelties, Toys, Games, Etc.
Central Hardware Co.
621-623 Main St. Tel. 3970

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
made from your own snapshot negatives
Kodaks and Supplies
The Forbes Camera Shop
350 MAIN STREET

Winter Sports Equipment
Skis—Skates—Sleds
Everything for the Skier
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
289 Main St. Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 5664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

TOYS
We carry a large line the year round, and hope you will see what we are offering for the HOLIDAYS
THE F. H. BROWN CO.
80 Federal St. Dial 5874

FISH'S BAKERY
Home Made Bread, Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
116 Main Street Dial 3592

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Let us winter-proof Your Car Now
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

MUNSEY'S
Heating & Appliance Co., Inc.
"Haverhill's Service Center"
and
Haverhill Camera Exchange
Complete Stock—Lowest Prices
12 Winter St. Tel. 2379

— LIBBEY'S —
53 Main St. Tel. 807
Curtains—Draperies
Spreads—Wallpapers
Rugs
Custom made draperies of all types

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

H. R. NOYES
3 So. Central St., Bradford Tel. 2734
Dairy Products for Every Meal

OLDSMOBILE
Cadillac—LaSalle
General Motors Truck
MARBLE MOTOR CO.
144 Lafayette Sq. Tel. 5383

Yes Arrow Shirts are perfect. Large stock to choose from
All sizes 13 to 19

GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
5 WASHINGTON SQUARE

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Beautiful Gifts of
Real French Kid GLOVES
$2.29
Slipons and novelty styles
Cherry & Webb's

"You'll find it at Treat's"
GIFTS for the WHOLE FAMILY
from "The House of Quality"
• Silverware • Leather Goods
• Lenox China • Lamps
• Tables • Jewelry
Hundreds of other gifts listed at reasonable prices.
All gifts stored until Christmas free of charge
TREAT
HARDWARE CORPORATION
"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"
582 ESSEX ST. Dial 15115 25 B'WAY

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

P. NUTTON
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
SALES SERVICE
Serving Lawrence, Methuen, Andovers
Tel.: Law. 4343—And. 1065

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.

Squire's Arlington Hams, whole	lb. 23c
Shank End	lb. 24c
Face	lb. 23c
Boned 5 Rib Roast	lb. 33c
Indian River Florida Oranges	doz. 19c
Indian River Florida Grapefruit	5 for 25c
Assorted Salted Nut Meats (no peanuts)	lb. 39c
Alyer or your choice assorted chocolates	lb. 39c
Assorted Chocolates	lb. 39c

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowel 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

Talbot's
Christmas Sale
$1.65 Ritz Wearever White Broadcloth Shirts
$1.39 3 for $4
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
148 Central Street

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
THE CHRISTMAS STORE
Ready Like Never Before
Let a Pollard Box Carry Your Gift

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Cherry & Webb's
The Store of Distinctive Gifts

LYNN

Watches for Christmas
An ideal gift for Christmas is a fine watch
Prices Range from $7.50 up
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

a new Dining Set
The dining room furniture we are now showing offers great possibilities for beautifying your home.
W. B. GIFFORD
"The House of Service"
97-99 Market Street

SATURDAY—The Last Day
To Buy Famous New England Made
CAPE COD SHIRTS
Sold Day In and Day Out for $2.00
Now Only $1.65
Collar attached in white tan or blue. Neckband style in plain white.
Goddard Bros
In the Men's Store
MARKET ST., LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

FLOWERS
For Christmas
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1939
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24 Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
Ly. 2-3590
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Ly 3-5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Ly. 3-5770

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Christmas Gifts
Hosiery, Bags, Skates
Slippers, Shoes
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
HIGGINS
107 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

NEW COTTON PRINT DRESSES
Values up to $2.98 now $1.98
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1352—Res. Mal. 2496
PLUMBING and HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

First National Bank in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEMENTS
The Store of Cheerful Service

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

"First Order Without Charge"
Individual Cleaning, Dyeing and Laundry Service, all minor repairs made without charge, such as small seam rips, holes, lining openings, arm pits of gentlemen's suits, buttons replaced if possible to match, your clothes completely looked over and returned ready to put on. Mothproof cedar bags furnished upon request, all for 75c called for and delivered. 10% discount cash and carry at store. Complete tailoring services when you need it, alterations a specialty. Complete laundry services to suit your requirements, all preferences attended to without extra charge, shirt collars turned or new collars put on upon request. Sponge and Press only—work returned within the hour. If you really want your work done properly, phone GUY'S CLEANERS & LAUNDERERS, 687 Main St. MELrose 1122.

Guy M. Smith, Prop.
Seven Years Owner and Manager
Emerson Four Corners

We can clean everything in your wardrobe and make them feel fresh and look like new. You'll enjoy the well-groomed appearance of this fine dry cleaning.
SAMOSET CLEANSERS & DYERS
14 B Emerson Street, Stoneham, Mass.
Tel. Stoneham 0621

"Gifts for Men"
ALECK'S
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main St. Tel. 3532-R

RUDERMAN'S
Complete Home Furnishers
Tel. Melrose 0090 544 Main St.

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main St. Mel. 2134
For Christmas
HOSE and UNDERWEAR
$1 Gift Table

INSURANCE
For your home
For your automobile
For all your insurance needs
WILTON P. HOGG
781 MAIN ST., GREENWOOD, MASS.
Crystal 1540

Watches Jewelry
Wadland's for Reliability
We Specialize in High Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
420 MAIN STREET

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

NEEDHAM

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Oil Burners—Installed—Serviced
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Holland Furnace System of Heating
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phones NEE 1618—0810

ROAD SERVICE — BATTERIES
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
ADAMS BROS. INC.
26 PICKERING ST.
Solvenized Oil and Gasoline
Telephone 1449 NEE

NEW BEDFORD

Electrical Gifts Carry Lasting Joy
Do your Christmas Shopping at
Hawes Electric Co.
592 Pleasant St.

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for the Holidays
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
72 Spring St. Next to Y. W. C. A.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Est. 1885 J. T. Champion, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790—7232

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Hutchinson's mail Book Gifts anywhere in the United States without charge. Gift wrapped and carefully packed. Enclose your card.
Special Christmas Cards for Monitor Readers
You are always welcome to visit the "New" Basement Toy Department
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass. So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shrafft's Candies

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
PENN and TEXACO GASOLINE
True's Filling Stations
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

For Lumber and Building Materials see
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
27 Water St. Tel. 4

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Skis and Equipment
PAUL AND EATON
49 Moody Street Waltham 2212

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Kinney
Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOYS
Bring in the Children
MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
361 Centre St. New. No. 3072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736 New. No. 1634 Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Come and See Shop
318 WALNUT ST.
Egyptian and Persian Wrought Metals Antique and Modern
Jewelry, with an exquisite new note
Also Hand Made Rings!
Churchill Hand Woven Scarfs and Blankets in ravishing color combinations
Children's Corner Men's Gifts
Rare Christmas Cards

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses; Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

Mandell's
311 WALNUT STREET
Practical Gifts for Men and Boys
Arrow Shirts Interwoven Hose
All Wool Robes, $5.95

NEWTON—West Newton

CHRISTMAS GIFTS That Are Gay and Useful
Largest Selection of Practical Winter Sportswear in Suburban Boston
Skate and Ski Ensembles in Poplin or Wool
Ski Boots
Skates
Flannel Shirts
Parkas
Woolen Hosiery
Sweaters
Wool or Leather Mittens
Suede Jackets

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Serving the Newtons Wellesley and Weston

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—West Newton (Continued)

MOTHER GOOSE SHOP
NEW THEATRE BUILDING
HOLIDAY GIFTS
To Please the Children
GIRLS' PARTY DRESSES
1 to 14 Years

NORWOOD

Town Square Hardware and Supply Corp.
BILLY and RUTH
TOY HEADQUARTERS
Complete Line of Christmas Gift Merchandise
FREE DELIVERY
599 Washington Street Norwood 1080

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
Christmas Gifts
TOYS
CEDAR CHESTS
RADIOS
Occasional Furniture
724 Washington St. Ph. Norwood 1132

NORWOOD BAKERS
Practical Gifts for Christmas

—the alice shop—
Christmas Gifts and Cards for Family and Friends
705 Washington St., Norwood 0636-W

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass

PITTSFIELD

Give **BOOKS**
for Christmas Gifts
THE OPEN BOOK
Onota Building

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3733

Christmas Cards
Large Assortment
Fine Handkerchiefs
The Greeting Card Shop
Mrs. Ogden 12 South St.

Individual
CRISTMAS CARDS
With your name on every one
50 for $1.00
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

KULDA'S
Salted Nuts
Packaged Chocolates
Gift Boxes
38 South Street

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

PHARMERS
Jewelers
Diamonds—Watches
90 NORTH STREET

HIGH-GRADE MEATS and SEA FOOD
Fruits Vegetables Groceries
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

Our Cone Cleaned Coal is of the Highest Standard
Prompt Delivery
Cooper Coal Co.
37 Fenn Street

Gifts for a Man
Early selection and our layaway plan are a help to our customers and us. Shirts—Ties—Socks—Sweaters—Gloves—Robes—Belts
LUGGAGE—LEATHER GOODS—SKIS
Besse-Clarke Co.
273 NORTH STREET

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

The Harper Method Shop
Shampooing—Manicuring
Special Holiday Prices for
PERMANENT WAVING
MRS. ELSIE L. DUNTON
74 North St., Rm. 210 Tel. 2-1478

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

GIFT IDEAS
For Christmas
SLIPPERS
STOCKINGS
SHOES
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts
Beautiful new patterns in Cambridge, Duncan & Miller and Heisey Glassware, Sterling and plated Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fountain Pen and Pencil Sets—Comb and File Sets, Toiletware, Bill Folds, Compacts, Bags, etc. Large selection of Costume Jewelry. Each Article Gift Wrapped.
First Class Watch and Clock Repairing
Tel. Pres. 1446
WILLIAM E. FRITZ
1543 Hancock Street Quincy

Mary Cheever
GIFTWARES
Gifts and Cards to Suit Everyone
1247 Hancock

1939 DeSoto Trunk Sedan
OFFICIAL CAR
New Car Guarantee
Overdrive—Heater—Defroster
CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
68 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
GRA. 4730

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

THE IDEAL
CHRISTMAS GIFT
A Beautiful Fur Coat
Purchased at the
Quincy Fur Shop
1249 Hancock St.

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
We carry White Bros. Milk
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
1125 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Visit Sears Toyland
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
1587 HANCOCK STREET

DUSTPROOFED 'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Trademarked Fuels
'blue coal' Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

BIG 18 LBS. WASH 77c
And for 67c more all heavy pieces ironed.
It costs less than home washing if you figure all your expenses.
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRE. 5000

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Christmas Cards
A complete line
Picture Framing of All Kinds
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

SPEAR'S

Holiday Season Specials

Cream
Heavy Light
Bireley Fresh Fruit Ades
Grape—Orange—Lem-O-Nip
Tomato

C. W. SPEAR DAIRY
37 Central St., Wakefield
Tel. Crystal 0610

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN ST. TEL. READING 1340

BOWSER & CO.
WAKEFIELD, MASS. CRY. 1422
Do your Christmas shopping in comfort
Bowser's new store offers a complete selection of Christmas merchandise for your entire family.
Free Gift Wrapping

Toyland is Open
A world of gifts and toys
Christmas Greeting Cards
Skates—Skis—Sleds
FRANCIS BROS.
"THE CHRISTMAS STORE"
181 Haven Street, Reading

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex St., Salem, Mass.
Men and Women's Clothiers
DANIEL HAYS GLOVES
ARROW SHIRTS
HICKEY, FREEMAN CLOTHES

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883
10-12 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. J. MAHONEY
Electrician
ADEQUATE WIRING SERVES SAVES
Radio Service
Oil Burners
Heating
288 Broadway Som. 1441

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
WESTINGHOUSE and GIBSON
Refrigerators
6 cubic ft. 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

Gross Tailors, Cleansers
1016 Broadway, Som 2622
362-8 Mystic Ave., Som 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Sq.
We Call and Deliver
HATS, RUGS, CURTAINS
DRAPERIES—FUR STORAGE

Evenings by Appointment
Personality Beauty Shop
BEAUTY CULTURE
in all its branches
81 Holland St. Somerset 6354

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Say "THANK YOU" with Flowers
Marky's Flower Shop
Bouquets—Corsages
Somerville Theatre Bldg.
Davis Sq. Pros. 0755

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishers
Diamonds, Watches, Gifts
Featuring all nationally advertised brands
Now Two Complete Stores
IN SOMERVILLE 90 Broadway — AT WATERTOWN 70 Main St.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member, International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
ESSO
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
370 State St. Phone 2-2138

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Dorothy Benham
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
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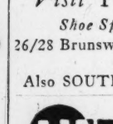
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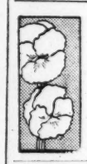
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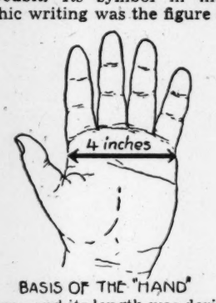
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Units of Measurement, Such as the Inch, Foot, Etc., Originated?

Most of the units of measurement used in figuring length were derived from parts of the body. One of the oldest known units, used by the Sumerians and Egyptians, was the **cubit.** Its symbol in hieroglyphic writing was the figure of a



BASIS OF THE "HAND"

forearm, and its length was derived from the length of the forearm from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger.

Not all ancient cubits were exactly the same length. The Royal Egyptian cubit measured about 20½ inches, while the Olympic or Greek cubit was about 18¼ inches.

The **foot** was derived from the length of a man's foot, and in early times represented lengths varying in different localities from less than 10 inches to more than 19 inches. The Greek foot, said to have been used in building the Parthenon, was two-thirds of an Olympic cubit, or 12.15 inches.

The **inch** is from the Latin *uncia*, meaning "twelfth part," and is a twelfth of a foot. The length of the inch was decreed by Edward II in 1324 to be that of "three grains of barley, dry and round," placed end to end lengthwise. A **barleycorn** was an early unit of measure equal to one-third of an inch.

The **yard** was decreed by Henry I to be equal to the distance from the point of his nose to the end of his thumb, a method used by some to estimate yardage in cloth goods.

Among other less familiar units of measurement based on parts of the body may be mentioned:

The **nail,** 2¼ inches in length, was originally the distance from the end of the thumb nail to the joint at the base of the thumb and was used for measuring cloth.

The **finger,** 4½ inches long, originally the length of the middle finger, also used in measuring cloth. (Not to be confused with the **digit,** an ancient measure of length equal to a little over two-thirds of an inch, based on the width of the finger.)

The **hand,** 4 inches long, from the width of the palm of the hand, used as a unit in measuring the height of horses at the shoulder, as "that horse stands 16 hands high." —W. P. Keasbey.

A Word a Day

Increment

Example: "The question of unearned *increment* will have to be faced before many years are over." (Morley: Speech in House of Commons.)

Test: Before reading further, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

increase	salary
bonus	wealth
dividend	donation

Pronunciation: Preferably *in'-kre-ment* (i short as in it, first *e* quick-long as in debate, second clipped-short as in recent); but the first syllable may also be pronounced *ing-*.

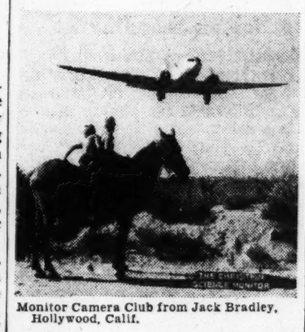
Derivation and definition: The Latin *incrementum,* "increase," based on *increscere,* "to increase," lies back of our word, which we apply in a general way to an increase or growth in bulk, quality, number, value, etc.; also, more specifically, to the amount so gained or added.

The phrase "unearned increment" has a particular reference to the increase in value of land or other property without expenditure of time or money on the part of the owner. For example, an unimproved piece of land in a rapidly growing town becomes more and more valuable, thanks to unearned increment—and this increase is oftentimes taxed.

Little Chauncey

"I don't know why, but there may be some very simple explanation!"

Caption Contest



Monitor Camera Club from Jack Bradley, Hollywood, Calif.

The following have been adjudged the ten best captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which appeared on Nov. 17:

"Wings Over Dobbin"
Kathleen Starnes, Brookline, Mass.
Olive A. Bursiel, Boston.

"Then and Now"
Kathleen Starnes, Brookline, Mass.
Estelle L. Fromkess, New York.

"Dobbin Eyes Pegasus"
Mrs. Lula C. Gretzmacher, Germantown, Pa.

"Steed Versus Speed"
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"Hi Ho, Silver"
Nellye Bell Sherrod, El Paso, Texas.

"Horse of Another Color"
Delavan B. Marshall, Omaha, Nebraska.

"Plugging and Flying"
Luella Clewell, Wichita, Kansas.

"Oh, That We Two Were Flying"
Olve A. Bursiel, Boston.

"Wings of the Morning"
Nellie Clarke, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Progress Is the Law"
Mrs. Clara Peterson, Livingston, Montana.

Vocations

Door Chimes

An electrician out of regular employment has earned well since he started out from house to house offering to install the new electrical door chimes—several soft musical notes announcing a caller at the door.

These chimes, which can be had from one to eight tones, appeal to householders as being unusual, practical, and a great improvement over the old bell, buzzer, or knocker.

The man has been kept busy for some time and is well compensated for his work.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Humid Air Lighter

The weight of invisible gas, water vapor, always present in lower levels of the atmosphere, is about five eighths that of dry air, thus making humid air lighter than dry air for the same temperature and pressure.

In Lighter Vein

Playing Safe

Professor: "Give me the name of the largest diamond?"
Student: "The ace."

Ahem!

"Is the head of the house in, sonny?"
"No, sir. There's nobody home but Dad and me."

Correct

Teacher: "If you have $10 in one pocket and $15 in the other, what have you?"
Herman: "The wrong pants."

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"Know anyone who can tell me the merits of a straight razor?"
"Sure; ask the man who hones one."

Oh!

"Crooked dough gave him his fortune."
"A gangster or a counterfeiter?"
"A maker of pretzels."

Off to the Greens

Mrs.: "I feel certain of winning the Woman's Golf Tournament this week."
Mr.: "Well, dear, more par to you."

Hm-m!

"Why are you reducing?"
"Oh, to cut down expanses."

They'll Meet Later On

"How about having some piscatorial diversion tomorrow?"
"Sorry, but I can't. I'm going fishing."—Bee Hive.

Daily Anecdote

When Help Is Needed

During the presidency of U. S. Grant, a certain Senator was in considerable disfavor at Washington. The President took every opportunity to shield the man, until some persons thought that he might actually be on his side. One such person asked, "How is this? You don't believe that he did right, do you?"

"No, sir; I don't," came the answer.

"Then why are you taking his part now?"

The President made an answer worthy of his position: "When is the time to show a man's self friendly, except when his friend has made a mistake? When he has made a blunder is no time to leave him."

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

THE AVERAGE HOLLYWOOD EXTRA EARNS ABOUT $321 A YEAR!
IT COST 30¢ A MILE TO OPERATE A CAR IN 1900 — TODAY IT'S LESS THAN 3¢ A MILE.
A HOLE ONE MILE DEEP AND ONE MILE SQUARE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO CONTAIN ALL THE OIL THAT HAS BEEN PRODUCED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE OIL INDUSTRY.

The Central Casting Corporation in Hollywood estimated that during 1938 only three extras earned as much as $2,600; 74 earned as much as $2,000; 1,750 earned $500. . . . The estimated production of oil to date is more than 26,000,000,000 barrels.

'Little Things'

Arlington, Mass.

When Mr. C. was asked to serve on a lodge committee, he found he knew little of the young politician elected to speak at one of their meetings. He said, "I doubt if this man will be elected in the fall. They tell me he is popular, yet he has held no important offices and has done nothing really big. Anyway, speaking here may help him."

The night of the meeting, the hall was well filled, and Mr. C. was amazed at the applause as he helped conduct the young man through a side door. There, he stopped with the several other men, as their guest inquired, "What do I smell?"

One of the men laughed apologetically, "I think I know. We have an old janitor here whose hobby is cooking — particularly fried chicken. When Tom heard you were to speak here, he asked how we had secured such a busy man. One of the boys who likes to joke told Tom that you had heard of his culinary ability and had a weakness for fried chicken—real Southern style. Poor Tom must have believed him," and all joined in the laugh—that is, all but their guest.

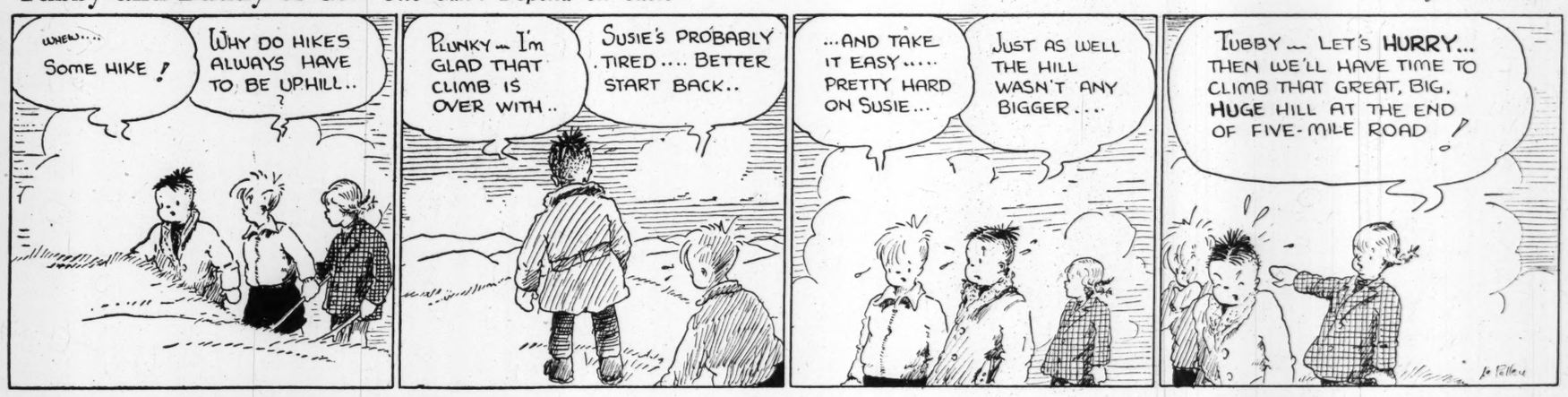
"So I have," he said, simply. "Where is he? Straight down?" and in amazement, the others followed, conscious that it was not long past the time of the evening meal.

On the small neatly laid table where Tom sometimes ate his own solitary meals, the young politician sat down as though at the head of a banquet table. When he departed, old Tom was the happiest man in town.

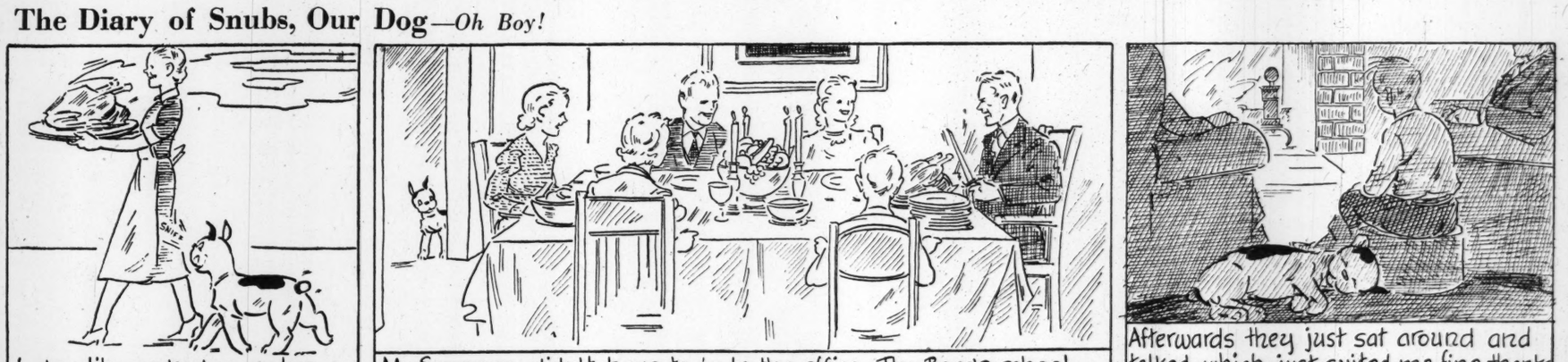
When election time came, the young man's landslide did not surprise the once doubtful Mr. C. He realized that such popularity was not the result of a few spectacular achievements, but of the accumulation of long remembered countless "little things" which often count the most.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Can't Depend on Susie*

By Le Pelley


WHEW!... SOME HIKE!
WHY DO HIKES ALWAYS HAVE TO BE UPHILL..?
PLUNKY — I'm GLAD THAT CLIMB IS OVER WITH..
SUSIE'S PROBABLY TIRED.... BETTER START BACK..
...AND TAKE IT EASY..... PRETTY HARD ON SUSIE...
JUST AS WELL THE HILL WASN'T ANY BIGGER....
TUBBY — LET'S HURRY... THEN WE'LL HAVE TIME TO CLIMB THAT GREAT, BIG, HUGE HILL AT THE END OF FIVE-MILE ROAD!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Boy!*


A day like yesterday makes a pup feel mighty good —
Mr. Simpson didn't have to go to the office - The Boss's school was closed - and some friends came and had dinner with us -
Afterwards they just sat around and talked, which just suited me fine, thanks to the big dinner the Boss had given me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Too Late*

By The Hagers

"MY NAME IS WADDLES! LET ME SEE THE DUCKS," I CRIED, "WHO HUNT FOR ME."
THE MONKEY PROUDLY TOOK THE LEAD, AND THROUGH THE WOODS WE DASHED FULL-SPEED.
"UPON THIS STREAM I SAW THEM LIGHT. THEY'VE GONE!" HE CALLED. "NOT ONE IN SIGHT."
"WHAT'S THIS?" I QUACKED. PINNED TO A TREE, I FOUND A NOTE ADDRESSED TO ME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

David and Goliath

"And all this assembly shall know that the Lord saveth not with sword and spear." The shepherd boy of Israel spoke with confidence to the giant of Gath, and proved his words. Few men or nations in like position have had the courage to defy or the faith to defeat such an adversary. Slowly mankind comes to an understanding that the weak need not be preyed on by the strong. In the last few years there has even seemed to be an increase of boastful threatening by nations armed with mechanized might. China, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland had to face a bully's power. And now Finland.

Is it strange that people are thinking in David-and-Goliath terms? The contrast in size, and especially in armaments, is startling: The Red army is estimated at more than 2,000,000 men, running up to possibly 18,000,000 reserves. The Soviet's defense budget for 1939 totaled nearly $8,000,000,000.

> And he had an helmet of brass upon his head, and he was armed with a coat of mail. . . . And the staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam.

Finland has an army of 300,000 and its whole population is about 4,000,000, compared with Russia's 160,000,000. The Finns planned to spend this year about $35,000,000 on defense.

> And he took his staff in his hand, and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook . . . and his sling was in his hand.

Finland may not have the faith of David, but certainly she is counting on something other than sword or spear to save her. In large measure she appears to place reliance on the rightness of her cause. Justice and the right of self-defense are hers. She has been reasonable and conciliatory as well as brave. She has given a large measure of freedom and opportunity to her people and scrupulously fulfilled her obligations to other nations.

So far the conflict has not followed the David-and-Goliath pattern. But those with eyes to see will look beyond the immediate or seeming success of wrong. Finland's reliance on right will not be in vain. It has sustained her wonderfully already; and has enlisted a regard among other nations which should be a tremendous help toward eventual restoration and restitution.

In the thought of millions there is a righteous demand that the sword and spear shall not be required. To some extent this is based on David's faith in divine power. That faith will grow and all the assembly of nations "shall know that the Lord saveth not with sword and spear."

Toward Positive Thinking

The news from Helsingfors has startled the thought of mankind. It should clarify it and give it more positive impetus toward peace. Surely the underlying mental conflict in the world today should be more visible since giant Russia has ruthlessly attacked little Finland. There is no possibility of splitting hairs in this case, of endlessly arguing and worriedly weighing the rights and wrongs. What has happened is what Anglo-Saxon law calls "robbery with murder."

Fortunately the world can see this act in just those simple terms. It does not have to question whether the Finns used force or practiced imperialism themselves at some time in the past. It does not have to wonder what territorial injustice or trade oppression has been suffered by Russia that might explain if not justify this act. The question is not complicated. There is no Russian minority which can claim mistreatment by the Finns. No one except those who for their own ends support Stalinism will seek to say that any other Power was threatening Russia through Finland; the Finns do not even have a treaty with the Swedes which promises military support. And no one outside Russia and Germany will believe that Finland attacked the Soviet first. Unprovoked aggression—this is mankind's verdict.

Here is the complete and unconfused example of the bullying thought in action. Here in simplest form is the issue the nations must face if they want order in place of anarchy. Here is the jungle law of tooth and claw in operation.

In that respect it does not differ essentially from the cases of Japan in China, Italy in Ethiopia, Spain and Albania, Germany in Austria, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and Russia in Spain, Poland and Latvia.

There is no question that all countries have been partly to blame for the present world situation. But there is one simple choice that can be made, and unless anarchy is to continue, must be made. That is whether nations are willing to rely on order in the international sphere as they do in the domestic. Order does not always mean justice. So far in human experience it rests on force as well as reason. But the force of the policeman, even of the vigilante, differs from the violence of the gangster. It recognizes some basic sense of justice and has confidence that men will find more justice through order and reason than through violence.

When all the side-issues are shucked off, that is the kernel of the world's question today.

The clear-cut case of Russia and Finland should promote recognition of it. Once thinking is positive and clear, the necessary means and methods will be worked out.

Basis for Brotherhood

All the thought which now looks forward to a better peace and a world of order instead of anarchy will be stimulated by Russia's attack on Finland. Its first conclusion may well be that a greater threat has arisen than had been realized and that a more positive attitude must be adopted toward anarchic aggression wherever it appears and under whatever guise. But men will inevitably think also of the alternatives, and of what kind of order can and should be established.

The ideal represented by the League of Nations still lives on. And many are able to see today that the Treaty of Versailles if modified and operated by Geneva, which was Woodrow Wilson's hope when he insisted on incorporating the Covenant in the Treaty, would have been just enough and economically viable enough to have prevented this war.

The nations had not demonstrated a sufficient sense of brotherhood. Greed, hate, and fear kept the nations in the League from exercising even the unity which would have maintained order. We see the peoples even today taking divergent views and following selfish, short-sighted courses. Italy is among the leaders of those who now condemn Russia for attacking Finland. But there is a clear connection between the Italian policy which supported Germany and helped to produce the war, thus giving Russia a free hand, and this attack.

Poland may remember today that it took part of Czechoslovakia, and whether Hungary has learned that lesson so that it will not attack Rumania under German-Russian auspices is not yet clear. Many of the democracies have taken no strong stand against aggression. The argument is that men are still so animalistic that they only join to prey on others or for self-defense in emergencies.

In "Mein Kampf" it is written:

> Herd instinct leads to mutual support only so long as a common danger makes it seem useful or unavoidable. The same pack of wolves which a moment before was united in falling on its prey breaks up, as hunger is satisfied, into its component animals. The same is true of horses, which try to defend themselves in unison against attack, and scatter again when danger is past.

Is that a true picture of the nations? If it were, all the plans for a world order would face a sorry future. Those who believe the nations have nothing better than a herd instinct to cement them can point to plenty of unhappy instances in recent history.

Christianity has a different concept of men and nations. It has been imperfectly learned, but progress has been made. Men have realized in some measure that they are made in the spiritual image and likeness of a good God. They have found ways to live together, to use reason and justice in large measure in governing themselves. And such efforts as the League of Nations, and now the more experienced aspirations for federation, indicate progress in international thinking which will surely be realized sooner or later in action. But such projects will require much more than herd instinct or political planning.

No league, no federation, will succeed until men express more of the qualities of love, honesty and intelligence which constitute brotherhood. But as brotherhood is understood to rest on the Fatherhood of a God who is Love, Truth, and Mind, its realization will have the necessary basis.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Key to Balkan Scandinavia"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a regular reader of The Christian Science Monitor appreciating its accurate information on international affairs, may I rectify an impression some readers might have gained from your article titled "Bulgaria: Key to a Balkan Scandinavia"?

The peace treaties signed between the Allies and Bulgaria at Neuilly-sur-Seine in 1919 promised Bulgaria neither a corridor through Greek territory, nor a port on the Aegean Sea, and, therefore, Bulgaria has no contractual right to such a claim against Greece. The treaties simply provided an "economic outlet" to the Aegean Sea and the Greek Government has repeatedly offered and is always willing to fulfill its obligations and give Bulgaria such an economic outlet, by granting it communication, transit, free zone, and port facilities on the same basis and to the same extent as those given to our ally Yugoslavia in the port of Salonica which, it should be noted, have successfully served for nearly fifteen years the trade of southern Yugoslavia, an area far greater than the Bulgarian provinces which really need an economic outlet to the Aegean Sea.

In fact, Greece went farther and established in the port of Salonica, besides the Yugoslavian Free Zone, another free zone intended for the trade of all other countries, particularly Bulgaria. But although exporters and importers in Bulgaria are eager to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Salonica free zone, the Bulgarian Government, under pressure of the nationalistic elements of the country, prevented them from doing so and declined all Greek offers concerning the settlement of this question.

What the Bulgarian Nationalists aim at is to keep the question open because this is their only claim against Greece that seems justified and can impress foreign public opinion generally unaware of the real facts.

As far as other eventual territorial claims that Bulgarian Nationalists may have against Greece, I will only remind your readers that after the World War racial minorities have been exchanged between Greece and Bulgaria and that, therefore, there remain no more ethnological grounds for such claims.

A. S. LIATIS,
Consul of Greece

Boston

Editor's Comments:

The outlet in question is the port of Alexandroupolis, or Dedeagatch, near the mouth of the Maritsa River. An outlet, of course, has value only if a way to it is provided.

Until 1912, this whole area of western Thrace, as well as of Macedonia, was a part of European Turkey. That year an alliance of small Balkan States attacked Turkey and took possession of almost the whole of Turkey's territories in Europe. By a treaty, concluded in 1913, Bulgaria received an extensive coastline on the Aegean. This constituted an integral part of Bulgaria until 1918.

The great Greek statesman Venizelos even offered, on conditions, to give Bulgaria an additional port, Kavalla.

After Bulgaria's defeat in the World War, the Allies—not Greece—took over Bulgaria's territory along the Aegean Sea. In 1920 they turned it over to Greece according to conditions contained in a "Thracian Treaty."

On November 27, 1919, at the French town of Neuilly-sur-Seine, the Bulgarian peasant Prime Minister, Alexander Stamboliisky, signed a peace treaty, on the dotted line, as the victorious Allies dictated.

Section III, Article 48, paragraphs 3 and 4 provide: "The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to insure the economic outlets of Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea.

"The conditions of this guarantee will be fixed at a later date."

Among the High Contracting Parties was the President of the United States.

The former Bulgarian Minister to Washington, Stephen Panaretoff, says: "The promise of an outlet on the Aegean is illusory, so long as the sovereignty over the port is in Greek hands."

The Thracian treaty mentioned above stipulates that "Bulgaria is to have a permanent lease of a zone at Dedeagatch, as well as free transit to it."

At the Lausanne conference of 1922-23, the Bulgarians asked for an Aegean port and a railroad corridor to it. As an alternative they requested an autonomous port and corridor. Both claims were rejected and in return the Greeks proposed free zones in their ports.

There are many free zones in European ports. They are not considered "guaranteed outlets."

The Bulgarians refused to accept such zones as the fulfillment of a very vital international pledge by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy.

In Outline

Twice in a Lifetime

3. Trenches on the Doorstep

In older wars men went off to fight with certain well-established illusions. First among these was protection of their families, their homes, their country. They stood between these and danger. Today they go, many of them, to concrete earthworks which may prove far safer than the trenches they leave behind on their doorsteps.

Perhaps this is the first reason why Tommy Atkins is going gravely to war now, stripped of all the old props that sustained his father and his grandfather and all of Britain's fighting men before them. I saw him marching away at Newcastle, through the streets of Manchester, in troop trains en route to London and Southampton, swinging down to the docks and onto the ship (seven laden troop ships followed us across the Channel). There were no waving banners, no hurrahing farewells; only an occasional snatch of "It's a Long, Long Trail," or whistled bars of "He Was a Handsome Territorial."

They leave knowing that the physical and social structure of the Empire is facing its greatest test and that when it comes they will be far away and helpless to lift a finger for their wives and children. There are trenches in the parks and dugouts in the gardens—and who knows if and when they may be needed?

From the London parks, where on fine days civilians and soldiers awaiting orders sit in the sun, or lie stretched out on the grass with their gas masks tucked under their heads for pillows, or stroll in twos, tossing bread crumbs to the ducks and swans floating on the Serpentine, they look back at the anti-aircraft guns bristling behind sandbags on the top of buildings and wonder when. Always unconsciously one is listening for the sound of the air raid siren.

* * *

This is still a psychological war of threats. "Today there are no longer any islands," said Reichsführer Hitler, voicing his challenge of "Peace or Destruction." He merely put into words what every Englishman, whether he has gone away to war or remained at home, has faced in his own heart long since. One man likened the Nazi campaign to the American Indian's war dance. "They use threats the way your Indians used war paint: to frighten the enemy and weaken his resistance," he said. "It has cost us much in money and pain, but it hasn't broken us and it won't."

But it has dipped deeply into the national treasury and put a burden on the poorest householder.

Air raid protection (A. R. P.) is occupying the attention of a civilian army of two million. No one can yet estimate what the cost of bomb-proof shelters, sandbag barricades, decontamination chambers, and similar protective measures will come to.

"Got your gas mask?" is the universal farewell, the parting query after every meeting. Forty million have been bought and paid for. An overall mask for babies costs nearly seven dollars.

There is a gallant attempt to belittle the situation. "This time we're prepared," they say. "They'll never get through our defenses." They look up at the barrage balloons and wonder how these will hold when the moment of crisis comes.

* * *

Again, on the terrace at Cliveden, (where "Britannia Rules the Waves" was written), Lady Astor looked across the slope of green grass leading gently down to the silver strip of Thames and then back to her sons and their young friends in uniform bantering with a group of pretty girls.

"They don't know what it's going to be like," she said. "And happily they don't. We don't want them to—until they have to."

Perhaps they do know, even now; certainly no people ever went to war more regretfully, with their eyes more widely open. They look on their countryside, beautiful in the autumn sun, dear to them in its physical aspect and dearer still because of the tradition built around it, and know that if they return, they may return to ruins. Yet with all this, I feel that the war of nerves has been a failure.

A Polish professor of sociology returning from a summer lecture course at Columbia—a gentle, sensitive person built for the arts of peace instead of war—said that he hoped on our Polish steamer to study the mass reactions of people to crisis. He complained that there were none. "Individual sorrow, yes. But no collective expression, no panic," he said.

His analysis also fitted the British picture. In spite of Nazi propaganda, fear of air raids, the blackout, evacuation, unemployment, added taxes, rationing that may grow more severe under the double blockade and, above all, the knowledge that this war—even if it is an indecisive one—means revolutionary change, there is a strange but unmistakable serenity. The English people have become conditioned to crisis. They have somehow tapped a deeper level of calm. They have heard the cry of "Wolf!" too often to have any conviction except that no world in which fear is dominent is a fit place to live in, and to have a still stronger determination that a new kind of security must emerge from the present trial.

BESSIE BEATTY

The Bookshelf

Sacrifice for Spain

Constancia de la Mora, Spanish noblewoman, gave up friends, family, the Roman Catholic faith, and a great store of worldly possessions for the cause of Spanish democracy. IN PLACE OF SPLENDOR (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3) is her turbulent autobiography.

The thirty-three years of Señorita de la Mora's life in Spain were spent in two worlds. In one, she was the lonely and unhappy, convent-educated granddaughter of Don Antonio Maura, leader of the Conservative Party and many times Premier under King Alfonso. In the second, she became the wife of the chief of the Republic's air corps, guardian of 450 Madrid war orphans, and an official in the Government's foreign press bureau.

At her first marriage, spotlighted on Madrid's social calendar, Señorita de la Mora was presented with a diamond necklace, a trousseau from the Rue de la Paix, linen to last for fifty years. When she fled with other exiles over the French border at the close of the Spanish war last spring, she glanced down at her worldly wealth—an extra skirt and blouse, a package of letters, a box of face powder, a few pictures, and $12. But one gets the impression that even after seeing the downfall of the Republic and the horrors of civilian bombing and of hungry children, she may have been happier that day than at King Alfonso's shooting parties.

Even though fascism is at present in the saddle in her native land, Señorita de la Mora does not feel her enormous and heart-rending sacrifices have been in vain. She has a deep faith that some day the democratic nations will right the wrong she feels they did to Spain. Without this faith, she probably could not go ahead with her present occupation of soliciting support in the United States for the democratic cause. "The fascists cannot make Spain fascist," she is confident. "We are a democratic people," she says. "We shall always be a democratic people."

"In Place of Splendor" comes to the bookstands with the high praise of Ernest Hemingway, Vincent Sheean, Jay Allen, and other American correspondents covering its jacket. This "Autobiography of a Spanish Woman," as the book is subtitled, has continuity, ardor, and an inside touch the best reporter would have difficulty in achieving.

Being still so close to the war, Señorita de la Mora has made no attempt to view her experiences dispassionately. Her resentment runs high against the United States for its do-nothing attitude and against England for "attempting to cover the tracks" of Mussolini and Hitler in Spain.

Her portrayal of Soviet Russia as the one friend of Spanish democracy in the world, as well as a pleasant refuge for her young daughter, leads the reader to wonder what may have been the author's reactions to the recent alliance between Fascist Germany and Communist Russia.

M. H.

The Wide Horizon

Has Germany Any Peace Aims?

By J. Emlyn Williams

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LONDON

While neutrals, including many Americans, have considered that a statement of peace aims by the Allies would do much to clarify their thoughts as to the ethical justification for the war, it is remarkable that no such demands have been made upon the Third Reich. Is this because they believe Germany has no hope of winning this war, or that the National Socialist viewpoint is simply one of imperialism?

The fact is that the National Socialists have no peace aims in the sense in which these are understood in democratic countries. For these latter are concerned fundamentally with the question how can the peace which is to end this war be so fashioned that it will lead to greater European co-operation and understanding rather than to chaos. No such problem agitates the thought of Herr Adolf Hitler and his associates. They have only war objectives—not peace aims. To them there is no definite break between the two states called peace and war; the latter is simply the logical continuation of the former. Ever since they came to power, they have concentrated all their endeavors upon establishing the rule of might as its own justification.

National Socialist "Weltanschauung" (outlook on life) may for a time have deceived many both within Germany and without as to its true content. But today, while some may still be led astray by its so-called "dynamism," few can deny that its whole philosophy is mainly negative, that if it is anything more than a 20th century Teutonic nihilism, dependent upon violence for its victories, it has yet to be revealed. So little root did its doctrines take even among the leaders that at the first sign of real danger, they sacrificed everything—anti-Communism, self-determination, Lebensraum, "blood and soil," etc. Its immediate capitulation of much of its specious "ideology" has left National Socialism exposed as a new and cruder expression of a nationalism which Europe has rejected, namely, a nationalism in which rights are divorced from duties.

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In such circumstances, it is not surprising that present-day Germany has no desire nor intention of offering peace terms to the world. What a contrast to the World War, when in 1917 one of the reasons for Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation was his refusal to accede to the demand that he should proclaim the Reich's peace terms!

Herr Hitler has not talked of any peace terms. On the contrary he definitely stated in his Danzig speech, on September 23, "I have no war aims against England and France." Translated into propaganda terms for German consumption this has become, "I have no idea what they (the Allies) are fighting for, unless it is to annihilate us." The logical consequences which the German people are expected to draw from this are that their enemies are the real war-makers, the Germans simply defending themselves.

Internationalism as understood in the democracies could certainly occupy no place in any peace aims which Herr Hitler might offer. For his policy throughout has proclaimed the complete elimination of all internationalism. The National Socialists have not sought co-operation on equal terms with their neighbors, but rather the establishment of a world order politically directed from Berlin and economically subordinated to German ideas of "equality"—a *pax teutonica*, such another dictated peace as that against which they themselves have protested so loudly and so long.

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Just as nowadays there is no room for free discussion in the Third Reich, so would there be none in any conference at which the present rulers of that land presided as conquerors. When one remembers the lines along which National Socialist policy has developed during the past six years, it is clear that their peace would be an exclusive, rather than an inclusive, peace. It would aim not at uniting the whole of the European continent upon a basis which could be considered humanly lasting; that is, on a basis of justice and equality, but on the antiquated and unjust system of racial superiority. Such a peace, if true to National Socialist practice, would also do everything possible to cause Europe to revert to prehistoric conceptions of life and liberty, to make the Christian virtues the handmaidens of the worship of Thor and Wotan, and to the negation of international law and European co-operation in favor of a new isolationism.

Nothing would please the Third Reich better than an immediate end to this war by the recognition of the present European situation, including its aggressive gains in Czechoslovakia and in Poland. This would undoubtedly suit Herr Hitler's policy; in fact his letter to M. Edouard Daladier on August 27 last, shows that it was such a kind of peace he had in mind.

This might have been possible, had the Führer only realized the prophetic nature of his own words on German-Polish relations, spoken in the Reichstag on January 30 last, "Germans and Poles must work out the problem of their existence—whatever their future difference; should they attempt to set them aside by war, any possible gains would be in no relation to its catastrophic results."

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Dictators' Robots

King George on a tour of munition factories stopped to watch the men who were polishing shell interiors. The process is so noisy that only deaf mutes are employed in the work. Through a small window, says the Associated Press dispatch, the king observed "the robot-like figures" at their task.

The grim business of modern war finds employment for all sort of talents or handicaps. It makes use of deaf mutes in making shells as it employs canaries in their cages to detect the approach of poison gas. Yet this much the democracies are entitled to say—that only in the emergency of war are their men drafted for robot duty. But in the new totalitarian civilizations the whole life of man has been reduced to the robot condition. In peace as in war, the dictated populations are virtually deaf-mutes. They can hear only what their masters want them to hear. They can use their voices only to repeat what they have been told to say.—*New York Times.*

King Recommends a Book

"To all serving in my forces by sea or land or air, and indeed to all my people engaged in defense of the realm, I commend the reading of this book.

"For centuries the Bible has been a wholesome and strengthening influence in our national life and it behooves us, in these momentous days, to turn with renewed faith to this divine source of comfort and inspiration."—Message from King George in pocket editions of the Bible issued to British soldiers.